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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, sunny, Temp. 20-21 (64-66). Sunday, warm and sunny. **LONDON:** Saturday, sunny, Temp. 19-24 (67-74). Sunday, variable. **CHANNEL:** Moderate. **ROME:** Saturday, sunny, Temp. 21-24 (68-74). **NEW YORK:** Saturday, sunny, Temp. 27-31 (80-87).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 29-30, 1973

No. 29,693

Christina Onassis Will Marry Russian, Reside in Moscow

MOSCOW, July 28 (UPI) — Greek heiress Christina Onassis, one of the world's richest women, said today that she will marry a Soviet shipping expert 10 years her senior next Tuesday and will move into a tiny Moscow apartment with his mother until they can find a place of their own.

"I'm getting married Tuesday," she told UPI, ending weeks of speculation on their romance, which has smoldered for a year.

Miss Onassis said she and Sergei Kauzov, 37, a former executive for a Soviet shipping firm, will be married at one of Moscow's "wedding palaces" in a civil ceremony.

It will be the third marriage for Miss Onassis and the second for Mr. Kauzov.

Soviet Honeymoon

Miss Onassis reportedly told a French television correspondent, Gabriel Meretik, that she and Mr. Kauzov would spend their honeymoon in the Soviet Union but declined to say where. Soviet sources said the couple would go to Lake Baikal in Siberia.

Miss Onassis, 27, who inherited a \$500 million shipping and real-estate empire amassed by her father, the late Aristotle

Onassis, indicated that her holdings would not be operated from Moscow, but would be handled in the West by associates of her late father.

The news of the planned marriage caused some concern among Greek business and security circles who feared that control of the empire would fall into Soviet hands.

And in Athens, a friend who asked not to be identified said the Onassis family was "deeply concerned" about the marriage.

Small Apartment

The couple will live with Mr. Kauzov's mother in a small Moscow apartment until they can buy their own cooperative apartment.

Some of the better and newer cooperatives in Moscow can cost about \$35,000 for four or five rooms with kitchen equipment.

Miss Onassis said she didn't think she would have any problem adjusting from a Western jet-set lifestyle to the duller Moscow version.

"I can live here," she said. "I'm very adaptable."

She said she also found she was not bothered on the street by the curious, as she would be in Paris or London.



Christina Onassis, in a 1975 photo.

Pattern of Interference May Be Emerging

U.S. Protests Guard Actions in Moscow

MOSCOW, July 28 (UPI) — The United States has filed a series of sharp protests with the Soviet government over a pattern of increased Soviet police interference with American citizens attempting to enter the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

High-ranking American sources said today that, in addition to the case of the July 20 attack by three Soviet police guards and agents on U.S. diplomat Raymond Smith, there have been two other incidents in which persons have been

blocked from entering the embassy — one on Thursday involving another U.S. diplomat, and the other on July 21, involving an American exchange professor.

The U.S. Embassy here and State Department officials in Washington have filed five strong protests with the Russians over what is viewed as an emerging pattern of heavy-handed Soviet interference with access to the embassy.

On Thursday a Soviet militia guard posted at one of the embassy

entrances blocked U.S. diplomat Harold Burman, member of a visiting team from the State Department's Foreign Buildings Office, from entering the embassy.

The sources said Mr. Burman had a Russian interpreter with him who immediately informed the Soviet guard that Burman was an American diplomat.

The guard pressed his hands against Mr. Burman's shoulders and physically prevented him from going inside — even after the interpreter and another U.S. diplomat informed him of Mr. Burman's identity.

The American sources said that after several minutes another Soviet guard came up and pushed his colleague out of Mr. Burman's path.

The sources also said that on July 21, the day after Mr. Burman, a consular officer, was physically attacked by Soviet guards on embassy territory, a visiting American exchange professor was refused entrance to the embassy.

Dr. Gabriel Kejoian, a professor of astrophysics at the University of Wisconsin who has been in the Soviet Union since January on a long-term Soviet-American exchange program, was refused entrance because he could not produce an American passport.

And in a separate battle, other government forces threw the guerrillas out of the leading port of Massawa after months of street-to-street fighting.

Eritrean spokesman admitted only "minor" defeats since the government launched an all-out counter-attack more than six weeks ago to try to end the war and crush the secessionists.

In the latest military communiqué broadcast today by Addis Ababa radio, the government said that troops had reoccupied a major highway linking Asmara with the southern Eritrean towns of Tessenite and Mendefera, destroying the rebel grip on the area.

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Meanwhile, in Syria, the Damascus-based Eritrean news agency claimed that 3,000 Ethiopian soldiers have been killed in six weeks of heavy fighting with the rebels.

The enemy also lost a number of tanks and one armored troop carrier, the agency said, quoting an Eritrean military official. It said that the attacking Ethiopian forces had used warplanes to bomb and strafe Eritrean guerrillas.

Since the fall, Asmara's population

has shrunk from 250,000 to 100,000, water and electricity have been shut off for long periods and schools, shops and businesses have been closed.

Several times guerrillas approached so close to the city that they were able to interrupt a Berlin-style strike that was bringing in the only supplies, firing on planes as they attempted to land.

To break the siege, Radio Addis Ababa said, a fighting force swept out of Asmara southward, joining a second group of soldiers that was pushing north in Dibarwa.

The broadcast acknowledged that the highway had been "cut off

from the hinterland for a long time as a result of the banditry of the traitorous secessionist groups." But it said that the army was "scoring victory after victory."

The government earlier this week claimed two other major victories that appeared to dramatically transform the military situation in

the divided city.

President Carter criticized the sentencing of Mr. Huebner when he visited West Berlin on July 15. Mr. Huebner was jailed by an East Berlin court on July 7.

Ethiopia Claims Victory

Over Rebels at Asmara

NAIROBI, July 28 (UPI) — Ethiopia said today that its troops smashed a rebel siege of its second-largest city, Asmara, in the latest of a series of reported victories that appear to have swung the tide of Africa's longest war toward the government.

Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian ruler, had said yesterday that his soldiers were on the verge of victory in northern Eritrea province, although the 40,000 guerrillas "were intensifying their desperate acts" to prolong the 17-year-old conflict.

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the divided city.

The Daily Express said an uni-

Identities Not Revealed by U.K. Paper

3 More Women Expecting 'Tube' Babies

LONDON, July 28 (UPI) — The Daily Express today reported that three other women are expecting test-tube babies later this year.

U.S. theologians raise moral questions surrounding future test-tube births. Page 2.

Two of the women are expecting to deliver around Christmas and the other in early November, the newspaper said. It did not identify the women or divulge its source.

The Daily Express said an uni-

dentified countess, the wife of an earl, became pregnant after treatment at Oldham Hospital, where Lesley Brown gave birth to the world's first test-tube baby Tuesday night.

Dr. Patrick Steptoe removed an egg from Mrs. Brown, whose fallopian tubes were blocked, and fertilized it in his laboratory with sperm from her husband, John.

The Daily Express said test-tube babies are expected by a Scottish woman in November and the wife of a German count in December.

Meanwhile in Oldham, Mrs. Brown declined to see any more visitors at Oldham Hospital today

she will go to her parents' three-

bedroom home in Bristol. "There will be a real celebration then, I can tell you," said Lucy Hutchings, a neighbor.

"Nobody can talk of anything else," Gladys Bourne said.

"We all feel it belongs to us," added Mary Withey, the Browns' next-door neighbor.

The baby's grandfather, Jack Brown, said he had prayed for a boy, "but I'm not disappointed as long as she is in good health."

Louise was born on her grandmother's 64th birthday. "I think science today is marvelous," the grandmother said. "It is going to widen everyone's outlook."

When Louise leaves the hospital,

and began the breast-feeding of baby Louise.

Doctors reported that baby Louise had gained two ounces since birth and now weighed 5 pounds 14 ounces. A hospital statement today said:

"Mrs. Brown was up and about since the first day. She is progressing very well. All the excitement has tired her. She wishes to rest and will not be seeing visitors today. Baby Louise is doing very well. She started to breast feed. She has gained two ounces since birth and now weighs 5 pounds 14 ounces."

When Louise leaves the hospital,

she will go to her parents' three-

Taxpayers Abroad
Get IRS Extension

PARIS, July 28 (IHT) — A further extension for filing 1977 U.S. income tax returns was announced today by Internal Revenue Service officials here. The extension, to Oct. 16, covers U.S. taxpayers who exclude income under Section 911.

Among those qualifying for this extension are taxpayers who were either residing or traveling outside the United States and Puerto Rico on April 17, 1978, or were in the United States on April 17 and applied for and received an extension of filing time until June 15.

There have been four major outbreaks of fighting between Syrian troops and rightist Christian militias in Beirut this year, and more are expected since the Christians still refuse to submit to Syrian control. Hundreds of Christian civilians have been killed.

The Canadian government said that it was also reducing its embassy staff and sending home their diplomats' families because of the threat of more Syrian attacks on the Lebanon.

The U.S. Embassy said there are no plans yet to order evacuation of the 1,500 to 2,000 Americans in the country. But it urged those without pressing business to get out.

"In view of the fighting in Beirut, we have decided it would be prudent to reduce our embassy staff and send our dependents," said State Department spokesman Ken Brown in Washington.

"On such occasions, it's customary to inform the American community... It was our feeling that it was a reasonable precaution to take in view of recent fighting. It is not a response to any particular development but to an accumulation of factors over the preceding months."

The Canadian government said that it was also reducing its embassy staff and told all Canadians to "leave the country as soon as possible unless they have urgent or essential business in Lebanon."

4 Major Outbreaks

With the president that he had agreed to stay on until his dismissal had been published in the official gazette. Earlier, he said he would refuse to stay on.

Mr. Soares' agreement brings some relief to President Eanes, who faces a period of uncertainty as he begins searching for a new government.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes dismissed Mr. Soares yesterday after the 53-year-old socialist leader lost the support of the junior conservative partners in his coalition government.

Mr. Soares said after conferring with the president that he had agreed to stay on until his dismissal had been published in the official gazette. Earlier, he said he would refuse to stay on.

Mr. Soares' agreement brings some relief to President Eanes, who faces a period of uncertainty as he begins searching for a new government.

The Americans in Lebanon include about 150 diplomatic personnel and their families plus journalists, teachers, students, businessmen and retired Lebanese-Americans.

Mr. Soares, meanwhile, met with his party's lawmakers to establish a new strategy. Mr. Soares lost the support of his coalition's conservative members, who claimed that the government was delaying return of lands seized by peasants after the revolution.

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	\$1.25
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	1.25 L.
Denmark	3.50 D.K.	Luxembourg	2.0 L.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	2.75 Dr.
Iraq	40 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Dr.
Finland	250 F.	New Zealand	.70 N.Z.
France	3.00 F.	Norway	.3 N.K.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	.25 Ec.
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	.40 Pts.
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	.275 Sk.
India	40 Ru.	Turkey	.175 L.
Iran	150 R.	U.S. Makary (Evr.)	.50 L.
Israel	150 L.	Yugoslavia	.20 D.

Sh. 7
Belgium
Denmark
Egypt
Finland

At Nonaligned Ministers' Conference

Cuba Defends Africa Ties, Soviet Role

By Louis B. Fleming

BELGRADE, July 28 — In a defense of its African policy, Cuba appealed to the nonaligned countries today not to confuse their enemies with their friends. And Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca made clear that Havana regarded Moscow as the friend, and the United States and China as the enemies.

His speech responded to criticism of Cuban military activities in Africa, especially operations in Ethiopia. It sought to head off a



Alger Hiss

Alger Hiss, 74, Asks Reversal Of Conviction

NEW YORK, July 28 (UPI) — Alger Hiss, the former State Department official convicted of perjury 28 years ago in a controversial trial, has filed a court suit asking that his conviction be overturned.

Hiss, 74, told the federal court here that information previously denied him and since obtained under the Freedom of Information Act showed that the prosecution withheld evidence that would have exonerated him.

His complaint also charged that the government misrepresented facts to the court and jury in the 1950 trial and used perjurious testimony.

Hiss, active in the founding of the United Nations, served in the State Department as a lawyer from 1933-1947. In the 1948, he was accused of passing secret government papers during the 1930s to writer Whitaker Chambers, a self-admitted Communist Party courier.

Play Adjourned In Fifth Game Of Chess Battle

BAGUIO CITY, Philippines, July 28 (UPI) — Challenger Viktor Korchnoi and world champion Anatoly Karpov ran out of time again tonight in the fifth game of their \$550,000 world championship match. Play will resume Sunday.

Cheers experts watching the 11-hour game, which began yesterday, said that Mr. Korchnoi passed up an opportunity to win the game today, apparently because he was rushing to make a move within time limits.

Mr. Korchnoi's British second, Michael Stean, said that the clock, not Mr. Karpov, prevented the challenger from scoring an easy victory.

All four previous games in the championship series, which will last until one player wins six games, have been played to a draw. None has lasted as long as the fifth game, which recessed late tonight after 91 moves.

Although the adjourned fifth game will resume Sunday, the sixth game of the championship will begin tomorrow afternoon as originally scheduled.

Fire at N.Y. Landmark

NEW YORK, July 28 (UPI) — A fire yesterday swept through the 179-year-old St. Marks-in-the-Bowery Church, extensively damaging the steeple, attic and roof of the landmark building in Greenwich Village.

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movement to boycott a nonaligned summit conference scheduled for September next year in Havana.

Most delegates at the nonaligned foreign ministers' conference here appeared ready to support the agreement reached two years ago to hold the next summit in Cuba, even at the risk of a boycott by some of the chiefs of state.

Mr. Malmierca's arguments failed to satisfy Somalia, the former ally of the Soviet Union that had found itself in recent months battling Cuban-supported Ethiopian forces in border warfare.

"Cuba's role as the military arm of the Soviet Union in Africa obviously raises serious questions over its membership in a movement such as ours, dedicated to peace, unity and progress," Somali Foreign Minister Abdurrahman Jama Barre told the conference. He supported a suggestion by Egypt that the summit be delayed or moved to another site.

The ministers' conference is scheduled to adjourn tomorrow with adoption of political and economic declarations dealing with major issues of interest to the nonaligned countries. It is known that, like the general debate in open sessions, the drafting process behind closed doors has run into sharp divisions.

But despite their divisions, the delegates are expected to find consensus on a general reaffirmation of the goals of the nonaligned nations, that will keep the grouping alive while concealing some basic divisions. "There is a tradition in the organization to find compromise in the end, for no one wants to be considered the spoiler," a Yugoslav official commented.

Mr. Malmierca spent most of his 40-minute speech responding to the

criticism of Ethiopia, he said that Cubans had respected the principles of the Organization of African Unity by helping the Ethiopians maintain their territorial integrity against armed attack.

Earlier in the week, Ethiopia had come under criticism from Kuwait, which characterized the war with Eritrean liberation forces as "genocide" and contrary to self-determination for the Eritrean people. Ethiopia in turn accused Kuwait of interfering in its domestic affairs.

The Palestine Liberation Organization, which is a full member of the nonaligned movement, today repeated its criticism of U.S. peace initiatives in the Middle East. It clearly indicated continued opposition to Egypt's President Sadat for his dealings with Israel.

Yesterday Arab foreign ministers had adopted a joint policy statement on Middle East and Palestine policy that deliberately eliminated criticism of Mr. Sadat.

controversies that have grown over Cuba's role in Africa and its ties to the Soviet Union. He was cautious in rejecting the Egyptian proposal for a change of the summit site.

Critics of China

"There are those who have no compunction about going to Jerusalem, but who do not want to go to Havana," he said, in a reference to the visit to Israel last November by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

The Cuban speech was particularly harsh in criticism of China. Mr. Malmierca spoke of the "imperialist expansionist dream of the new mandarins." He supported Vietnam against Chinese ally Cambodia.

He asserted a need for the nonaligned countries to stay independent of the big-power blocs, but he said that they should not confuse friends with enemies, nor equate the socialists who he said had always helped the cause of liberation, with capitalists who continued to oppose nonaligned goals.

He said that Cuba remained determined to offer all forms of help, including military help, to nonaligned countries that needed it. Cuba, he said, would "never give up the right to receive military assistance or to give it."

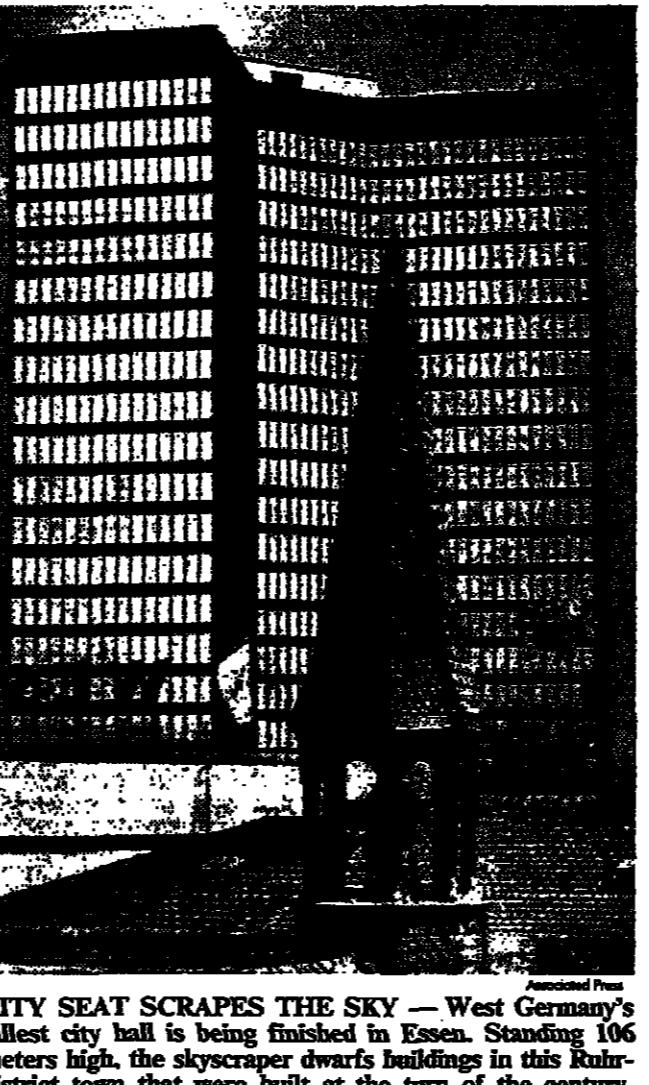
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CITY SEAT SCRAPES THE SKY — West Germany's tallest city hall is being finished in Essen. Standing 106 meters high, the skyscraper dwarfs buildings in this Ruhr-district town that were built at the turn of the century.

Despite Unrest in Party

Communists to Maintain Support of Italy Regime

By Henry Tanner

ROME, July 28 (NYT) — The leadership of the Italian Communist Party has decided to continue its de facto alliance with the ruling Christian Democratic government in power by voting for it in Parliament in exchange for consultation on all aspects of government policy and file.

After three days of lively debate, the central committee approved the policy line advocated by Enrico Berlinguer, the secretary general, on Monday. Mr. Berlinguer is the leading exponent in the party of the policy of cooperation with the Christian Democrats.

The central committee session, which ended Wednesday, in effect confirmed him in his position as the party's leader, but party sources said that his authority was being challenged more than in the past.

In his 60-page report Monday, Mr. Berlinguer defended the party's decision to become a member of the "government majority"

The couple will marry in the yellow Palace of Weddings in a quiet section of Moscow on a street currently under repair. The building's heavy wooden doors open onto a carpeted stairway beneath two elegant chandeliers. A floor-to-ceiling mirror lines the wall directly in front of the stairs.

If the ceremony follows standard Moscow practice, it will last less than 10 minutes.

The wedding official asks the couple: "On behalf of the Moscow City Soviet, I have the honor to register your marriage. I invite you to come and sign. Do you agree to this marriage?"

With a simple "yes," Christina Onassis will become Christina Onassis.

Until the votes are counted, union officials say, the possibility of a strike persists.

Efforts by union leaders to sell the proposed accord to their rank-and-file were dealt a setback yesterday when a committee of local officials from the nation's largest postal union voted 29-15 to reject the pact.

But the committee agreed to let the 290,000 members of the American Postal Workers Union decide whether to approve the contract.

Grenade Misses Iraq Diplomat

LONDON, July 28 (UPI) — A woman terrorist threw a hand grenade under the car of the Iraqi ambassador to London today, and two men were slightly injured when it exploded.

Iraqi Ambassador Taha al-Dawood had parked and left his car minutes earlier, Iraqi sources said. He was not one of those injured.

Scotland Yard said the woman was arrested and was being questioned by the Yard's anti-terrorist squad.

2 Jumbo Jets Nearly Collide

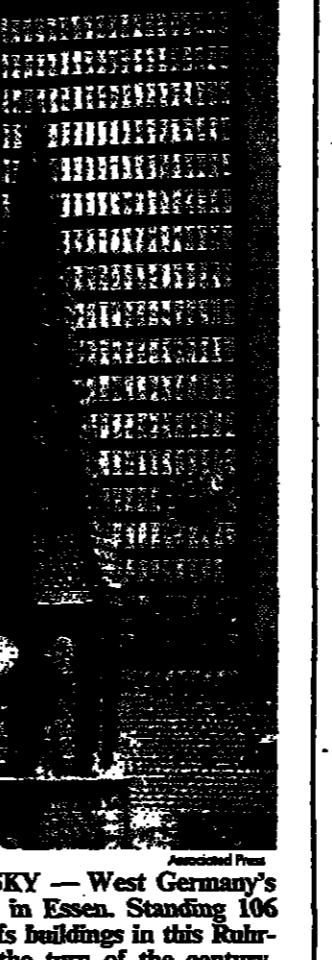
SYDNEY, July 28 (UPI) — Two jumbo jets with 500 persons on board missed each other by less than 1,000 feet, the Federal Transport Department said today.

The incident occurred July 21 and involved Qantas and Pan Am jets over the Tasman Sea about 150 miles east of Sydney, a department spokesman said.

A Transport Department source said, "The incoming Qantas jumbo was incorrectly put on a collision course with the Pan Am plane," and the Qantas pilot lowered his course to avert a collision.

Some officials believe that the last thing the White House wants now is another controversial foreign-policy move, such as the exchange of ambassadors with Hanoi.

Officials are also hesitant to permit relations with Vietnam to



CITY SEAT SCRAPES THE SKY — West Germany's tallest city hall is being finished in Essen. Standing 106 meters high, the skyscraper dwarfs buildings in this Ruhr-district town that were built at the turn of the century.

Theologians Cautious on 'Tube' Births

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, July 28 (WP)

Religious leaders generally have offered their nervous blessings to the medical technology which this week produced the world's first test-tube baby. They look with varying degrees of caution on what developments in this field may lead.

Laboratory fertilization to produce human life is seen by many as a process that could aid couples who could not otherwise have children. While theologians differed on the morality of the process, most Protestants and Jews and some Catholics favored the technique. Many traditional Catholics condemned it.

Lesley Brown, the mother of the laboratory baby, could not have a child because her fallopian tubes were blocked. Her doctor surgically removed eggs from her ovaries, mixed them with her husband's sperm, allowed the cultures to grow, and then inserted one into her womb.

"If nature played a trick, as it has in this case, if we can outsmart nature, that is theologically permissible," said Rabbi Seymour Siegal.

Right Questioned

Rev. Thomas Kelly, general secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, however, said: "The fact that science now has the ability to alter this [process] does not mean that, morally speaking, it has the right to do so."

The issue of whether it is permissible to assist conception in this way has also raised other far-reaching questions for religious leaders and medical researchers. They include:

- Has enough animal experimentation been done to assure maximum safety in the process?

- Is the process a form of genetic manipulation?

- Does the process involve destruction of human life?

This last question is a particularly serious one for Catholic theologians. In the laboratory method of creating human life, a number of ripe ova are taken from the mother and mixed with sperm. Then, only the most promising culture is inserted into the womb and the rejects are destroyed.

Maximum Efficiency

"One can understand why, for the purposes of maximum efficiency, multiple ova are fertilized simultaneously," said Dr. Leroy Walters, director of the Kennedy Institute Center for Human Reproduction and Bioethics.

"For one who takes the view that life begins at fertilization, this leads to very serious questions," he said. He added that he does not take this view. "Given what I consider the important good on the other side, namely the possibility of an inferior couple to have children of their own, I would say this good outweighs the evil," he said.

Many Catholics who are opposed to abortion are more troubled by what happens to the discards, as Rev. Richard McCormick, also of the Kennedy Institute, calls them.

"Is this an abortion? Is there human life present at this stage? There are reasons for doubting that we have a human being [at this

stage], but I am not all that clear," he said. "I want to raise that question as vigorously as I can."

The safety of the process concerns many religious leaders. You have no right to use the process until you have the assurance that it is as safe as normal reproduction, said the Rev. Charles Curran of Catholic University.

Doubt Expressed

Rev. Curran and other churchmen expressed doubt that there has been sufficient experimentation on animals before the process was tried on humans.

"It would be a terrible thing," the Rev. Dr. Roger Shim of Union Theological Seminary in New York said, if a mother impregnated through the laboratory process "should give birth to a badly deformed baby whose abnormality was due to something in the process."

"That argument is an argument against doing anything for the first time," replied the Rev. Dr. John Fletcher, a clinical assistant for bioethics at the National Institute of Health.

UN Mission Reported Set For South-West Africa

UNITED NATIONS, July 28 (AP) — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim says a UN mission will be on the way to South-West Africa within a week to put the Western independence plan for the territory into effect, despite uncertainty over what South Africa will do.

The South Africans had threatened to repudiate the Western plan if the UN Security Council adopted a resolution giving Walvis Bay, the only deep-water port in the area, to South-West Africa. The resolution was adopted unanimously yesterday. But after U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told the council that the resolution "does not prejudice the position of any party, it does not seek to coerce any party," South African Foreign Minister R.F. Botha indicated that his government might be satisfied.

The Western independence plan to which South Africa agreed to negotiate after independence over what South Africa will do. The Security Council, by a 13-0 vote yesterday, directed Mr. Waldheim to name a special representative to "ensure the early independence of Namibia through free elections" held under UN supervision and control. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia abstained.

Namibia is the African name for South-West Africa, the German colony that South Africa seized in World War I, held under a League of Nations mandate and refused to give up after the United Nations terminated the mandate in 1966. Walvis Bay was British enclave, which Britain turned over to South Africa in 1910, but South Africa has administered it as part of South-West Africa since 1922.</

But Approves Large Cuts

House Panel Scales Down Carter Tax-Reform Plan

By Art Pinc

WASHINGTON, July 28 (WP) — The House Ways and Means Committee last night approved a scaled-down substitute for President Carter's tax plan that would sharply cut capital gains rates and offer a one-time tax exemption for the first \$100,000 in profits from the sale of a private home.

The \$16 billion measure contains roughly \$10.5 billion in tax cuts for individuals, \$3.8 billion for businesses and a \$1.8 billion cut in capital-gains taxes.

For individuals, it would reschedule existing rates, scrap the 35-percent personal tax credit, enlarge the personal exemption from \$750 to \$1,000 and repeal the deduction for state and local gasoline taxes. The average reduction would be about \$163 per taxpayer.

The homeowner provision, which would cost the treasury an estimated \$785 million annually, would allow citizens to escape taxes on up to \$100,000 in profits when selling a principal residence, even if the money is not used to buy a more costly home.

The measure was approved 25 to 13 with support from a coalition of 12 Republicans and 13 Democrats. It is different from that proposed in January by Mr. Carter, who has said that he may veto the Ways and Means version.

The President had recommended legislation that was laden with "tax reform" measures and which would have skewed the reductions more toward low- and middle-income taxpayers.

The Ways and Means bill would concentrate the bulk of the relief in the \$15,000-to-\$100,000 tax brackets. It also would scrap all but a handful of relatively minor tax reform provisions.

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the panel, said that he expected the bill to come up on the floor early next month, in time for passage by the House before Congress takes its late August recess.

It was not immediately clear how much the bill would be changed on the House floor. The leadership is expected to ask that it be considered under parliamentary rules allowing only a few key floor amendments.

After it reaches the Senate, it could undergo more changes. Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said this week that his committee probably would enlarge the capital-gains cuts.

Under current law, only half of a capital gain is subject to U.S. income tax. The rest is taxed under a 15-percent minimum tax enacted in 1969 to prevent high-income investors from using tax preferences to escape payment.

Yesterday's measure would slash the maximum tax rate for capital gains to 35 percent, down from the 43.1-percent rate now paid by a handful of high-income taxpayers.

In a last-minute wrinkle, the committee voted to exempt the untaxed portion of capital gains from the 15-percent minimum tax and instead require either regular income tax or an alternative mini-

Water-Resource Projects Backed by Senate Panel

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON, July 28 (WP) — With a minimum of debate, a Senate Appropriations subcommittee approved yesterday a \$10.2 billion water-resources, nuclear-energy spending bill that has raised threats of a presidential veto.

The Public Works Appropriations subcommittee's bill, which still must win full committee and Senate passage, allocates about \$135 million less than a House-passed version.

But the measure contains funds for seven federal water-resource projects opposed by President Carter. The House bill contained money for eight.

Sen. Bennett Johnston, D-La., subcommittee chairman, conceded that the bill could face trouble, but he said he had no recent word from the White House.

He said the word "veto" was not mentioned in a meeting three weeks ago with presidential staff aides, but he indicated that the Senate approach may leave little room for compromise.

How Dogged Lawyer Sued Pope And Lost the Sunday Collection

SANTA ANA, Calif. — A debt is a debt as far as attorney William Sheffield is concerned, and he is still waiting for the pope to pay up.

Three years ago he won a \$428.50 default judgment after two years of litigation against the Roman Catholic Church. It was a moral victory — he has yet to see a single cent. He figures that the church spent \$20,000 fighting the case.

It all started in 1968 when Mr. Sheffield, then a Berkeley law student, dropped in at a Saint Bernard hospice in Switzerland and the puppies took his fancy. He says he paid a monk \$65 as deposit for the pick of a pending litter and airfare to Los Angeles.

All the puppies died. In a three-year exchange of letters Mr. Sheffield learned that he would not get his deposit back. Good law student that he was, he took it to court and won.

That was in 1975. "I never collected," he said. "I got an attachment against the offering plate at St. Mary's Cathedral in San Francisco. The sheriff's deputies went right in and took it out in a sack."

The Sunday's take had been billed as "Peter's Pence" or "The Pope's Collection," but the church denied that it was specifically the pope's money. "And the hearing officer could not decide who was right," recalled Mr. Sheffield, who is not a Catholic. He never collected.

He said he decided that a Saint Bernard from a monastery might have been "too dogmatic," and so he acquired a Great Dane.

** Los Angeles Times*

HELP FOR THE STRICKEN — New York City firemen administer oxygen and summon further help for one of their number who was overcome by smoke inhalation. Six firefighters were overcome while fighting this one-alarm fire on Manhattan's Lower East Side yesterday. All six were hospitalized at Bellevue Hospital and were later reported to be doing well.

Court Urges U.S. Navy to 'Approach Issues'

Ban on Ship Duty by Women Is Voided

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, July 28 (WP)

— U.S. District Judge John Sirica ruled yesterday that it is unconstitutional for Congress to flatly bar women from serving on U.S. Navy ships.

Instead, he said, it should be up to the Navy to assign its personnel — men and women alike — as it sees fit.

He made it clear that there may be additional "unanswered questions" about the effect of full sexual integration that might lead the Navy to continue its policy of discrimination in certain areas, such as combat vehicles, or to wait until it re-equipment certain ships before allowing women to serve on them.

"These are essentially military decisions that are entrusted to executive authorities and the court expects no view whatever on what their outcome should be," Judge Sirica said.

"But what the court is requiring is that executive authorities move forward in measured steps to approach these issues," he added.

Suit by 4 Women

Judge Sirica ruled in a suit brought by four Navy women who said the Navy was discriminating against them and against the 21,800 other Navy women who were prohibited by federal statute from serving aboard Navy ships other than transport and hospital vessels.

The administration opposes the reactor demonstration project, but the Senate bill provided \$172 million — \$15 million more than the House. A final Senate position on the issue will not be made until it deals with a separate Department of Energy authorization measure.

Sen. Johnston's subcommittee, however, avoided plunging itself into another controversy. The panel sent to the full committee a proposal to exempt the Bureau of Reclamation from developing a comprehensive environmental impact statement covering a series of projected dams in the Colorado River basin.

The proposal was drawn up this week in a meeting of western senators and representatives as a response to a suit filed last month by the Environmental Defense Fund.

court papers, involves repairing and maintaining sophisticated electrical equipment primarily used for navigation and found aboard ships. She requested a shipboard assignment to develop and use her skills more fully.

However, the Navy has refused to even consider her for duty irrespective of her personal qualifications," Judge Sirica pointed out. Similar complaints were raised by the other three women named in the suit.

Judge Sirica said that in recent years there has been a marked increase in the recruitment of women in the military and a heavier reliance on women to fill a wide range of military jobs.

"Significantly, none of the limitations and disadvantages facing Navy women is traceable to any studied evaluation made of male and female capabilities that reveals that women lack the native ability to perform competently in positions held exclusively by men," he said, adding that several military reports suggest "that just the opposite is true" in some cases.

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Compromise on Zimbabwe

As Rhodesia moves closer to a vote that would change the country from its white political domination to black majority rule, its government is having difficulties both within itself and with the black guerrillas. But it has set tentative dates for a new constitution and for the voting and there are many outside Africa who believe the government should receive greater support.

This has been the case in the U.S. Senate, where Jesse Helms of North Carolina wanted to end the trade boycott against Rhodesia. The Carter administration wants to retain it on the assumption that the only fair transitional government would be one that had acceptance by the guerrilla groups and some measure of outside surveillance to insure that the transition from white-ruled Rhodesia to black-ruled Zimbabwe would in fact be made.

Sen. Clifford Case of New Jersey and Sen. Jacob Javits of New York proposed a compromise. They would retain the boycott, but call upon the president to end it if he determined that a Rhodesian government had been established through free elections impartially observed, which would negotiate in good faith with the guerrillas. This compromise was adopted, and included in the foreign aid bill passed by the Senate.

The administration is relieved that the Helms initiative did not succeed, but it still seems to fear that African opinion will regard the United States as backing down on its efforts to secure a free Zimbabwe. And, in fact, Rhodesia's closest black neighbor states, have, in effect, supported the Patriotic Front — the guerrilla movement — as opposed to the black Rhodesians who have joined Ian Smith in the transitional government.

The problem, of course, is whether the Patriotic Front (like the similar organization which took over in Angola) is not more concerned with its own victory than with that of the black community in Rhodesia as a whole. So the conditions affixed to the Case-Javits amendment are appropriate in that they call for fair elections, not necessarily for the triumph of the Patriotic Front.

The government in Salisbury, headed by Ian Smith, has to prove its good faith in conducting both elections and negotiations — and this implies that the Patriotic Front also has to prove its concern for Zimbabwe, rather than for its own specific goals and leadership. And to the extent that Rhodesia's neighbors are involved in the activities of the guerrillas, their own good faith is up for testing.

Conceiving the Inconceivable

Aldous Huxley envisaged a future in which sex and procreation would be entirely separate, a future in which people would be mass-produced in "hatcheries" and "conditioning centers." We are still, fortunately, very far from such a world; only very recently have scientists been able to identify one specific gene — the one that directs the production of hemoglobin — from among the millions of genes that constitute the blueprint for each human being. But a landmark has now been passed with the birth of a normal baby conceived outside a human body. Probably not since the invention of nuclear weapons has a scientific advance been received with such mixed feelings.

Those who applaud the accomplishment of Dr. Robert Edwards and Dr. Patrick Steptoe emphasize the obvious benefits it promises. New hope has been given to thousands of couples who desire children but cannot conceive them because damaged fallopian tubes prevent the male sperm from reaching and fertilizing the would-be mother's egg cells. These couples can now look ahead to artificial conception and the implanting of the resultant embryo in the mother's uterus, as was done for Mrs. Lesley Brown in Britain.

But there are also several varieties of dismay. Some people are appalled for religious reasons; they look upon any departure from normal conception as a violation of God's plan. Others fear that babies conceived and carried like the Brown child run greater risks than natural babies of physical deformity or mental retardation. Still others worry that this technique will spread; it could be used, for example, on women

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

La Plume de Rousseau

Let not July slip by without a tip of the hat to Jean Jacques Rousseau, who died 200 years ago this very month. Customarily one celebrates the birth dates of famous men, but in the case of Rousseau the date of his death was the more significant. Only after his death did Rousseau gain political and intellectual sainthood. Before that he was merely history's first fuzzy-headed liberal; but he was also history's first truly distinguished fuzzy-headed liberal, and for that alone deserves praise.

It began, you could say, one summer day on a walk from Paris to Vincennes, when he stopped to read the *Mercurie de France*, which carried an ad for a prize for the best essay on the subject of art and society. "Ah," said Rousseau in a letter to a friend, "if I could ever have written a quarter of what I saw and felt, under that tree . . . with what simplicity should I have demonstrated that man is naturally good and that it is through institutions alone that men have become wicked!"

It was, in fact, with great simplicity that Rousseau pursued that central idea through all his work. He did not trouble to wonder how, if men were naturally good, they had managed to invent wicked institutions. Instead, he wrote several key books — "Emile," "The Social Contract," "Confessions" — quite different from each other in form, yet all extending the idea of man's natural goodness into such areas as private property (as menace), science (as ruining civi-

lization), family life (ditto — a point he emphasized by placing all of his five children in founding homes), progress (better to live as a primitive), luxury (undermined morality), wealth (an instrument of slavery), education (should teach men how to live), the self (the only place of accountability) and government (belongs to the people).

What Rousseau gave the world, in short, are the only two ideas with which we've been occupied these past 200 years: revolution and individuality. The two have worked together rather well. Revolutions are carried out in the name of the naturally good individual; and the naturally good individual carries the seed of revolution inside him. Thanks to Byron and others, Rousseau's idea spread from politics to art and religion. Emerson was able to proclaim, "Whenever man comes, there comes revolution," because Rousseau had already proclaimed, "Man is born free, and he is everywhere in chains."

Of course, this business of individual freedom gets a bit tricky whenever one good individual uses his good individuality to beat the brains out of somebody else's. "Had there been no revolution; I should have been impossible."

Still, had there been no Rousseau we would have been impossible, which would have been a shame, to say the least. Anyone whose ideas account for us can't be all bad. Or all good, either — naturally.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 29, 1903

WASHINGTON — The coup that was reported yesterday in Panama has turned out to be a largely comic-opera affair, according to sources in that country. Instead of a general having taken control of the government over army-pay dispute, it appears instead that Gen. Vasquez Lobos imbibed an excessive amount of alcohol and took 12 of his troops to round up all the officials against whom he held a grudge, including the president. The rest of the government took to the woods until the general sobered up.

Fifty Years Ago

July 29, 1928

WASHINGTON — The United States will shortly broaden the scope of its diplomatic relations with the Chinese Nationalist regime to include full diplomatic recognition, supplementing the present agreement on tariffs, authoritative sources said here today. Formal announcement of the step may be forthcoming within the next two weeks, according to the same source. Reaction to the tariff agreement, which amounts in itself to de facto recognition, has been enthusiastic from Nanking, and critical from Tokyo.



'Of Course, We Can't Guarantee That They Won't Act Dopey.'

Ireland's Lost Tribe

By Margaret Gordy

DUBLIN — A joke making the rounds of the Irish pubs describes a tourist in Belfast who is accosted by a masked gunman and asked, "Are you Catholic or Protestant?" Terrified, the tourist gets a brainstorm and answers, "Neither — I'm Jewish." "Begorrah," crows the gunman: "I'm the luckiest Palestinian terrorist in Ireland!"

The joke illustrates the dilemma faced by the tiny Jewish community in Ireland. Although Jews here say they have had "less than nothing" to do with partition or its consequences, they have become embroiled in the bitterness dividing north and south.

"We can't get the Belfast Jews to have much to do with us," said a member of the Dublin Hebrew Congregation. "We're all Jews, and we'll all side together if there's trouble in Israel. But aside from that, they treat us first as southerners. They even accuse us of siding with the IRA."

Bad Feeling

The bad feeling between the two Jewish groups is compounded by their dwindling populations. In Dublin, emigration to Israel and intermarriage have reduced the Jewish population over the past 15 years from 4,500 to 2,000. The Dublin Jewish community has attempted to ease the pressure to assimilate or emigrate by arranging inter-visits with congregations in London, Manchester and Birmingham — but not Belfast.

"I wrote to the Belfast community three times to offer them the use of our synagogue for the weekend," said Maurice Gordon, a machine shop owner in Dublin. "They never answered."

And in Belfast, almost none of the approximately 700 Jews who have fled the violence of the past 10 years has settled in Dublin.

"They say we're too Irish here," scoffed a Dublin Jewish lady in a bright green suit. "They call us the Catholic Jews."

Yet the Belfast and Dublin Jews are inextricably linked by cultural and Catholic majorities in Northern Ireland and Ireland.

Orthodox

The majority of Irish Jews are descended from Eastern Europeans. Most are highly orthodox, so strict dietary laws prevent them from eating in non-Jewish homes. Intermarriage is not permitted, but occurs. Education for most Irish Jews takes place in private secular schools. Religious law prohibiting them from riding in cars on Saturday limits their weekend activities.

To walk into a synagogue in Dublin or Belfast on a Saturday morning is to witness a scene virtually identical to Jewish services all over the world. In the middle of the sanctuary are the religious leaders wearing black skullcaps and silk prayer shawls. They chant in Hebrew, which few of the congregation understand, and many ignore.

The worshipers are separated by sex, and chatter constantly, except during the reading of the "Tora," the parchment scrolls containing the Old Testament. In between the prayers and songs (sung gaily, the same the world over except for minor variations of melody) the Jews of Ireland catch up on the week's news.

Outside

Outside the synagogue, the Irish Jews have used their religious identification to deepen the division between Northern Ireland and Ireland. In Belfast, the Jews consider themselves British citizens, and they report to a chief rabbi in England. They officially reject the concept of a united Ireland because the Irish Republic does not separate the Catholic Church from the state.

The Dubliners support the Catholic-oriented Republican government precisely because it supports a Jewish way of life.

The Catholics here were persecuted for 800 years," said Samuel Davis, a Dublin physician. "They're good to Jews; they know what religious tolerance is about."

Protest

In a recent example, deputies in the Irish parliament protested the "inhumanity" of the Jewish dietary law requiring that animals be slaughtered through the jugular vein. The issue was a sensitive one, because individual protests against this practice in the 19th century had caused anti-Semitic riots throughout Ireland.

This time, instead of closing down Jewish butcher shops, the Irish government gave the Jewish community a generous grant to build a modern kosher slaughterhouse that met EEC health standards.

The abattoir was so successful that it attracted millions of dollars in export orders from Israel, generating jobs for the community and tax revenues for the government.

Although Ireland is a Catholic state, the Dublin Jews run their own schools, with government support. They have their own old age home, their own social center, their own golf club (created, they say, when they were refused admission to non-Jewish clubs), and even their own boy scout troop.

Some Irish Catholics detect a certain snobbery in so much sectarianism.

"Most of our organizations were created because of our different dietary laws," explained a Jewish scout leader here. "But we are also afraid that, being such a small community, if we assimilate too much we will die out."

It is not an idle fear. A statistical study by U.S. sociologists predicts that, if current trends continue, the Jewish community in Ireland will be extinct within 50 years.

"We say we're Irish and we're proud of it," said Rachel Gordon. "But with so few of us in a Catholic community of 3 million, we have to ask ourselves if our children have a Jewish future here."

The answer for the majority of young Irish Jews is no. Many leave to pursue postgraduate studies abroad, and never return. Other internment.

In Belfast, most Jewish families with children are leaving to escape

the continuing violence. Many resettle in British Commonwealth countries, where the culture shock is minimal.

In Dublin, emigration to Britain is rare. Most young Jewish immigrants settle in Israel.

"It's getting so that you have to move to Israel if you want to date a Jewish boy," said Barbara Cohen, a 23-year-old department store clerk.

Miss Cohen has made two long visits to Israel, but says she hasn't been to Belfast in years.

"Since the troubles started in Northern Ireland, we've been cut off from the Jews there," she said. "Somehow, Israel doesn't seem as far away."

Margaret Gordy, a Paris-based journalist, wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Examining U.S. Drug Politics

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — In cautioning the White House staff against violation of the drug laws, the president has read rightly the case of Dr. Peter Bourne. For the case constitutes a warning.

It demonstrates that there is ruling in the United States a lively drug politics, heavy with vested bureaucratic and private interests. As a result, the taking of drugs, even marijuana, cannot be treated — as some White House staffers imagine it should be — as a private affair.

Drug politics has developed around an evolving but uncertain national transition. The country is moving, in zigzag fashion and with public opinion unclear about what it wants, from absolute prohibition of drugs to control and regulation.

Already 10 states have passed statutes removing marijuana consumption from the area of criminal liability. Another 20 have such legislation in the works. Once consumption of marijuana is legitimized, it will be hard to forbid distribution, and once distribution is legalized, then a regime of control will have to be devised for other drugs.

Three different groups have an intense interest in the transition from prohibition to control. First there are the millions of marijuana users represented by their organization — the National Organization for Reform of Marijuana Laws, or NORML. The consumers favor the end of prohibition as rapidly and irreversibly as possible. That way they will be immune from legal sanction, and able to buy the stuff more safely and cheaply.

The distributors want to hold their position until prohibition is over. That way they will maintain their stake in a billion-dollar business which is already crowding out liquor with younger people. So strong is this interest that it prompts payments to those who work for decriminalization.

On the other side is a part of the police, at least — of the anti-narcotics bureaucracy at the national, state and local levels. The narcotics police tend to equate the end of prohibition with a kind of moral degeneracy. The more so as the evolution threatens their function in life.

The drug law enforcers have recently been fighting an all-out battle against the move away from prohibition. Grand juries in Arlington, Va., Atlanta, and Miami are currently looking into cases involving distributors of marijuana and cocaine. One object of the inquiries is the use of the revenues — including possibly donations to political campaigns.

As the president's chief adviser on drug policy, Dr. Bourne was in the thick of all this contention. He favored decriminalization of marijuana use, and thus became an object of suspicion to the law-enforcement people. He opposed measures to control the marijuana traffic, and thus alienated some of the consumers and distributors.

All these forces came into play

when Dr. Bourne prescribed a dose of Quaalude for his executive assistant whose identity he tried to mask under a fictitious name. It may have been an accident that an officer of the Virginia Health Department was present when the prescription was presented; also that the officer arrested the woman trying to fill the prescription.

But the special vigilance was well prepared. It was certainly no accident that details of the case were leaked by the local officials to the press.

Similarly with the stories that Dr. Bourne and other White House staff members sniffed cocaine parties. Those stories were substantiated by NORML officials in the apparent hope of nailing what they perceived to be a waffling administration to its previous stand in favor of decriminalizing marijuana.

No Merit

Given this contention between interested parties the favor of an uncertain public, there is merit in the claim that the taking of drugs by White House staff members is a private affair. Persons who work at the White House are not conscripted. They volunteer for the job, usually in the spirit of calculated self-interest.

They want the limeight, and implicitly undertake to live in way approved by prevailing morality. To assert some private reservation in midcourse is plain dishonest. Those who seek the goldfish bowl, and then complain about being a goldfish bowl, speak with forked tongue. So if, as widely rumored here, there is more to the story of drugs at the White House the president will have to take strong action.

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A Terra Incognita For New Biology

By George F. Will

Washington — Biology is taking mankind into a wild country that is full of threats to the increasingly tentative belief that all human life is of value and should be treated reverently.

In Britain, a remarkable obstetrical event has occurred. A woman has delivered a child conceived in a laboratory dish and later implanted in the mother's womb. The technique of "embryo transfer" has been developed to assist women who have blockages in the fallopian tubes that normally carry fertilized eggs to the womb.

Adoption makes possible the primary satisfaction of parenthood, and some special satisfaction. But although there is a severe scarcity of children deemed adoptable, this nation records more than a million abortions a year. If there were fewer abortions there would be more adoptions and less pressure pushing baby-making technologies beyond the range of ethical understanding.

Perhaps none of the problems posed by new techniques will trouble (rather than merely fascinate) a society that considers killing a fetus in the language: "There is something in us that can be without us, and will be after us, though indeed it hath no history of what it was before us, and cannot tell how it entered into us."

A couple seeking an embryo transfer is apt to be expressing reverence for life. But a noble purpose does not mean that the necessary technology will be benign. Some manipulations of life must, over time, subvert our sense of mystery. They are — solemn wonder tinged with fear.

Precious Sense

What we may be losing is the precious sense expressed by Sir Thomas Browne, a 17th century physician and author of some of the most moving meditative prose in the language: "There is something in us that can be without us, and will be after us, though indeed it hath no history of what it was before us, and cannot tell how it entered into us."

In New York, a couple has sued a doctor and a hospital where a laboratory-conceived embryo was destroyed, as a matter of policy,

Some Must Lose in Experiments

Gambling on Research A Dilemma for Doctors

BOSTON, July 28 (UPI) — In a recent study showing the ability of aspirin to prevent fatal or crippling stroke in men with stroke symptoms, some volunteers died.

They died not because they were taking a dangerous drug, but because they were taking something worthless, a placebo.

If they had been taking aspirin, they might have lived. But if no one in the study had taken the placebo, the researchers could not have found out that aspirin cuts in half the risk of death or paralyzing stroke for men who have had minor strokes.

Taking Gambles

That, researchers point out, is the dilemma of medical research. Gambles must be taken, and some people must lose.

"It's a very tough ethical issue," Dr. Judith Swazey, who teaches ethics to Boston University medical students, said in an interview.

The 585 persons who participated in the study at 24 Canadian hospitals had one thing in common: desperation. Each had suffered at least a small stroke. Their doctors had warned them they could have a more serious stroke — and die or be partially paralyzed — at any time.

They were told about the study. Two drugs — aspirin and Anturane, an anti-gout drug — had shown signs of helping stroke patients. If the patients wanted to volunteer, they would receive either aspirin, or Anturane, or both, or a placebo.

Coded Pills

The decision would be made by chance, and only those running the study would know how to break the code that indicated what drug was in the numbered pill bottles.

Their progress would be watched for two years by their personal doctors and by researchers at McMaster University and the University of Western Ontario.

Few people chose not to take the 1-in-4 chance of getting the placebo. Some asked specifically for the

aspirin or the Anturane, and they were kept out of the study.

Dr. Henry Barnett, who directed the study, had an idea of how the study should have turned out, based on earlier studies.

"I would have said, with no hesitation, that aspirin would be ineffective, and I was convinced in my mind that sulfipyrazone [Anturane] would work," he said in a telephone interview. Aspirin, he said, was used only as an afterthought.

But Dr. Barnett was happy to prove himself wrong about both drugs. He said it shows the importance of that kind of study.

"If we hadn't done the study, people would have taken a drug of no value to them [Anturane] for who knows how long," he said. "It was expensive, and other drugs might be denied to them."

Magic Cures

He said that "doctors and patients are impatient to get on with magic cures and not prepared to wait for scientific study, but I think it's more unethical to perpetuate myths... than to submit these things to scientific scrutiny."

Dr. Swazey believes that one of the reasons few people refuse to volunteer is that sickness "makes us child-like. We want to be told what to do." She said that raises the issue of whether any seriously ill person can give genuinely "informed consent" to participate in a medical experiment.

Another ethical issue is when to stop the study. If people continue receiving placebos in a study when it has been shown that they would definitely benefit from a certain drug, that would be immoral, Dr. Swazey and others in the field believe.

But Dr. Barnett said that under rules of U.S. funding of medical grants, results are reviewed every few months by an independent team that can stop the study as soon as there is solid evidence that the drug or procedure either is strongly helping or strongly hurting the volunteers.



BUNNY BATH — Liz Jones, 11, of Bow, N.H., treads water with her rabbit, "Thumper," in her swimming pool.

Birth Risk Found Higher Among Smoking Mothers

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP) — Women who smoke face the same health risks as men and also run a greater risk than nonsmokers of giving birth to stillborn or unhealthy babies, the government reported today.

In its 10th report to Congress on smoking and health, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare also said that smokers can reduce their risk of dying from cigarette-related diseases if they smoke low-tar and low-nicotine cigarettes instead of brands with relatively high nicotine and tar content.

Women who take birth-control pills substantially increase their risk of suffering a heart attack or other cardiovascular ailment if they smoke, the report said.

HEW Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. released the report at a Washington conference that has brought many traditional enemies in the health field together to discuss preventive health care.

He received sustained applause when he announced that he is sending a new smoking study to the Civil Aeronautics Board and urging it to ban all smoking on commercial aircraft.

'Sidestream Smoke'

The study Mr. Califano cited showed that nonsmokers who suffer from recurring chest pain due to heart disease are more likely to experience angina attacks after exercise if they are exposed to the "sidestream smoke" of other smokers.

The report to Congress summarized recent findings of studies involving women who smoke and the special risks they take. It said pregnant women who smoke cigarettes significantly increase the risk that their babies will be born dead, prematurely, dangerously small or will die during their first year.

The more a woman smokes the more likely her baby is to suffer the consequences, the report said.

It cited other studies showing that nicotine is present in the breast milk of mothers who smoke and may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and rapid heartbeat in their babies. Another study said that smoking can increase the amount of DDT pesticide in a mother's milk.

In a report on mortality rates for cigarette smokers, HEW said those who smoke cigarettes with less than 1.76 milligrams of tar and less than 1.2 milligrams of nicotine reduce their overall risk of dying by about

Court Supports Dayton Busing

CINCINNATI, July 28 (AP) — A federal appeals court yesterday reaffirmed its support of court-ordered busing in Dayton public schools.

The 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals unanimously ordered that a desegregation plan — which calls for busing of 13,000 of the district's 37,000 students — be continued for the 1978-1979 school year.

The appellate court, which has had four major reviews of the case since it was first filed in 1972, concluded that several school board decisions "perpetuated or increased public school segregation in Dayton. Defendants [the school board] have utterly failed to comply with their 24-year obligation to desegregate the Dayton public schools."

Sen. Bentsen said, "In spite of the terrible things CCP can do to the mind, it is growing in popularity because it can be manufactured so easily — in a back room or in the back of a van moving around town — and its sells so cheaply."

"This legislation will make it more difficult and more costly to manufacture this drug illegally, restricting its availability and cutting back on its abuse."

The Bentsen amendment also would increase the first-offense penalty from five years in jail and a \$15,000 fine to 10 years and a \$25,000 fine.

Stanley Phillips

NEW YORK, July 28 (NYT) — Howard Estabrook, 94, a Hollywood screenwriter who won an Academy Award for the screenplay of the 1931 western "Cimarron," died July 16 in Woodland Hills, a Los Angeles suburb.

A film-world figure since silent

days, Mr. Estabrook directed the 1944 Fibber McGee and Molly film comedy "Heavenly Days," wrote the script for the "Elmer Queen" TV series and other shows and was the screenwriter, sometimes in collaboration, for such films as "Hell's Angels" (1930), "A Bill of Divorcement" (1932), "David Copperfield" (1934) and "The Human Comedy" (1943).

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Stanley Phillips

NEW YORK, July 28 (NYT) — Stanley Phillips, 82, who was president of the Cannon Mills Company for 22 years, died on Sunday in Montclair, N.J.

Mr. Phillips, who was head of the large textile manufacturing company from 1948 until his retirement in 1969, was regarded as a leader in the textile industry. He joined Cannon in 1926.

DEATH NOTICE

SCHUMANN, MINNIE C. (nee Brauer), of Newton, Massachusetts, on July 21, 1978. Wife of the late Frank F. Schumann and mother of Robert F. Funeral services private.

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Somoza, Foes Seeking Support of Cautious U.S.

By Alan Riding

MANAGUA (NYT) — "I don't think the United States would have the nerve to ask me to resign," President Anastasio Somoza said in an interview. "No, I don't think so. If they ask me to resign, the implications would be tremendous."

So far the United States has refrained from direct intervention in favor of either of the Nicaraguan president or his strident opposition. But both sides look to Washington to break the increasingly violent deadlock by throwing its weight one way or the other.

This almost obsessive belief in U.S. power results from the traditional role of the United States here. It intervened militarily twice in this country to end civil wars, installed Gen. Somoza's father in power when the Marines withdrew in 1933, and has supported the family ever since.

The "international cooperation" being given by the United States is controversial. Washington recently approved a \$12 million loan to Ni-

caragua for "basic human needs," but insisted that the credit was not intended as "an expression of political support" for Gen. Somoza. It must decide by Sept. 30 whether to sign a credit agreement for \$2.5 million in military sales in fiscal 1978.

A similar agreement was signed with Managua last September, but no funds have been released. For fiscal 1979, the State Department requested no military sales credit for Nicaragua, and a proposed \$150,000 grant for military education for Nicaraguan National Guardsmen was removed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Alfonso Robelo Callejas, leader

of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, a small party of liberal businessmen, feels that Washington is still fearful of breaking completely with Somoza.

"When I went to Washington recently, I told them four things," he said in an interview. "One, you needn't fear that the alternative to Carter's human-rights campaign. He said: "The U.S. wants philosophy, we want international cooperation. So we trade; I give them philosophy and they give me international cooperation and that's the name of the game. You never get anything free."

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Architecture

Owning a Wright House Has Glories, Problems

By Paul Goldberger

OAK PARK, ILL. (NYT) — "The moment a workman comes in here, he takes one look around and says, 'Oh, this house is one of his, isn't it?' Then he groans and lets you know how much more work it's going to mean for him," said Jeannette Fields, sitting in the living room of her 77-year-old house.

Mrs. Fields did not have to say who "he" was — her house was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, who lived in Oak Park from 1889 until 1909. In that period and the years just following, Wright designed or altered almost 30 houses here and in neighboring River Forest, where the Fields' house was built, originally for Arthur Davenport, in 1901.

Wright, whose work involved an immense amount of precise craftsmanship, may not be a hero to workmen, but he is to almost everyone else in the two towns, where his name overshadows even that of Ernest Hemingway, a native son. Wright houses have long attracted tourists; lately they have also been attracting buyers, often young families who are willing in some cases to pay a premium for the Wright name and in almost every case to undertake the labors of restoration. Several Wright houses have sold recently for about \$170,000, about 20 to 25 percent more than other homes in the neighborhood.

Fixing up a Frank Lloyd Wright house is largely a labor of love. Many Wright houses, including his own home and studio complex begun in 1889, had deteriorated considerably in recent decades.

Wright's own house is owned by the Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio Foundation, which bought it in 1975 in association with the National Trust for Historic Preservation. An ambitious restoration program is under way, and the house, partially torn up as architectural historians worked on it, is

open to the public a few days each week.

Normally Closed

The other houses are normally closed, but this week the Oak Park Festival offered day tours featuring visits to a number of Wright houses plus other structures of historical and architectural note here.

Wright's period in Oak Park began when he was 22, a young architect working for Chicago's modern master, Louis Sullivan. Wright had just married, and he persuaded Sullivan to advance him the cash to buy a site at Chicago and Forest Avenues in Oak Park. There he built his own house, a structure controlled by a great gable and containing a number of characteristic Wrightian aspects — an arched fireplace, a sense of continually flowing space, an absence of most traditional moldings and details. Wright expanded and altered the house frequently over the years, moving his office to an adjacent studio building at one point, until he left his wife and six children and set off for Europe with the wife of a client in 1909.

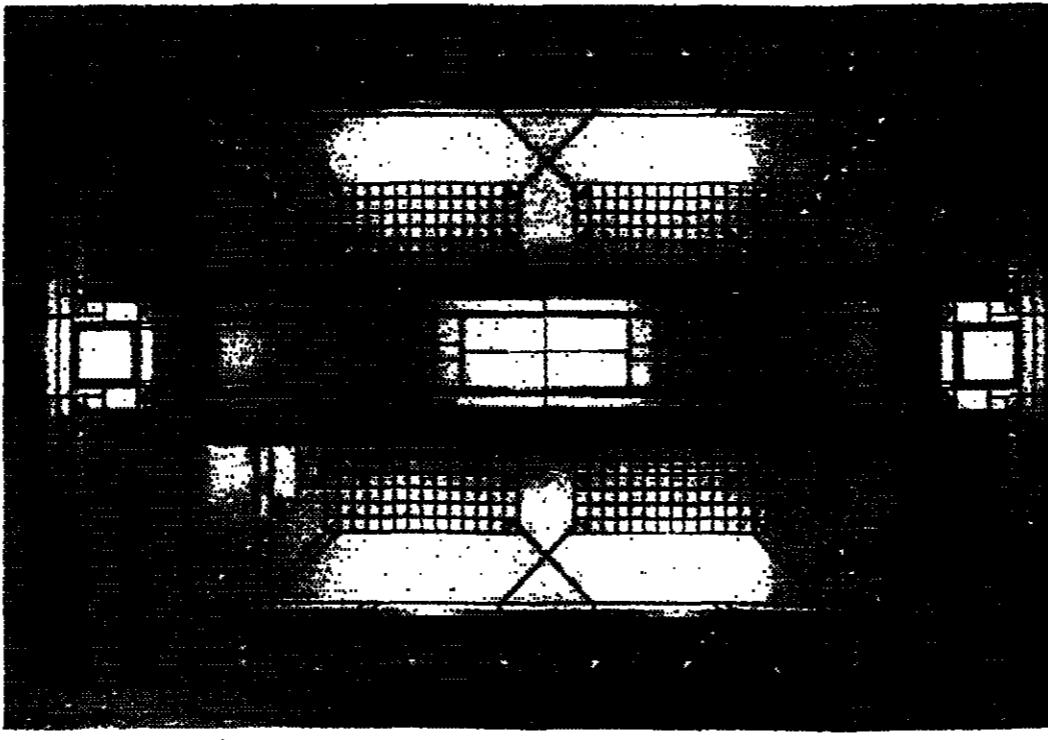
The Wright home and studio is a laboratory — not a masterpiece but a place in which a visitor can see ideas tried out without concern as to how they would fit into a coherent whole. Just a couple of doors down Forest Avenue, however, is one of Wright's best coherent wholes — the Hurlsey House at No. 318, a noble, self-assured mass of reddish brick built for a Chicago banker in 1902.

The Hurlsey House is now owned by Jack Prost, a biology professor who purchased the house in 1973, three years after moving to Oak Park in the hope of settling in a Wright house. It is one of Wright's finest prairie houses, as many of his early works were called. It gathers its many rooms under a vast, sprawling hipped roof, with rows of windows, in neat horizontal strips, tucked up near the top and a grand arched entrance.

Major Rooms

The major rooms are on the upper floor, and the entrance is as if through a rounded tunnel: The visitor slips into a great dark mass of brick, then goes up the stairs to see the expansive living room open above him.

The house is powerful, but like most of Wright's best work, it is based on a very traditional image of the home as an enclosing, protective mass, where rooms and oc-



MINNESOTA HOUSE — Glass ceiling panel in Wright living room designed for F.W. Little.

cupants alike are drawn to the symbolic center, the hearth.

Prost found the house in reasonably good condition, although the previous owners, "while they had preserved it well, had filled it with unbelievable garbage," he said. "There were trinkets and Mediterranean chandeliers all over."

Prost has thrown out a lot of the junk and started to refurbish. The furniture Wright designed for the house has long since been lost, and rather than seek to reproduce it (although he did have a carpenter build four Wright dining-room chairs), Prost is filling the house with his own eclectic mix, which leans heavily to Victorian furniture.

"I want my own clutter, as long as it isn't too damaging to the scale or details of the architecture," he said. "I love this house; it's absolutely fabulous to live in, but I'm not a museum and I have to live my own life."

The 12-room Hurlsey house lasted for 75 years with few major repairs, but during last year's severe winter the roof, which had been resurfaced only once years before, began to leak. That presented Prost with a problem. "To do a new roof just like Wright's would be about \$20,000, but I could do standard roof for \$3,000," he said. He decided to put a cheap roof over the old one, not destroying anything that now exists, but not spending the extra money, either — in part, he said, as a protest against those preservationists who say everything must be done in the style of Wright.

Few of even the most devoted Wrightians seem to take that literally — except the custodians of

Wright's own house, which is deliberately being restored to its pure condition. More typical is the attitude of Nancy Rosenwinkel, who lives with her children in the Mrs. Thomas Gale House, an abstract design of 1909 with floating front balconies that is considered among Wright's finest early small houses.

Mrs. Rosenwinkel and her late husband, who was an architect, bought the house in 1962 from the daughter of the original owner. It is simpler and more cottage-like than the Hurlsey house, although the strong horizontals of its front decks are an important prefiguring of Wright's famous Fallingwater. The Rosenwinkels kept all the Wright details, but then furnished the house in modern classics — Mies van der Rohe and Marcel Breuer tables, Breuer Wassily chairs and an Italian sofa.

One curiosity of Oak Park is that there are just enough Wright houses on the streets to make more conventional houses, rather than Wright designs, look a bit out of place. But nothing is too jarring, for the great trees and broad lawns give the streetscape unity and Wright's work here is exceptionally varied. The early buildings include houses that are, due to pressure from clients, surprisingly eclectic — such as the Moore House on Forest Avenue, a curious and exuberant mix of English Tudor and Wrightian aspects.

More Wright's own is the Cheney House, built in 1904 for Edwin and Mamah Cheney, friends of Wright and his wife, Catherine. The household would later break up as a result of Wright's love affair with Mrs. Cheney. The brick house is one story, low and spread out across its suburban site. A brick wall encloses a front terrace, and inside, the main rooms flow together to create an almost entirely open plan, a radical gesture indeed for 1904.

The report said that a seven-story restaurant is under construction near Peking's Tien An Men, the Gate of Heavenly Peace. The new dining pavilion, with 2,000 seats, is to open early next year. Kyodo said, and will have private rooms and large tables that can accommodate hundreds of diners.

The house was bought last December by Dale Smirl, a lawyer. It is in superb condition — a new kitchen was installed in a style sympathetic to the house eight years ago by Wright's son, Lloyd, and the worst problem Smirl said he has is an "aerocious" heating bill — a problem other Wright owners cite as well.

By John Walker

LONDON, July 28 (IHT) — Rudolf Hess has never been a comic figure. Absurd, perhaps, particularly in his fawning devotion to Hitler and his belief that he could arrange a peace between Germany and Britain by making a daring flight in Messerschmitt to Scotland, where he announced that it would be necessary to replace the Churchill government before negotiations could begin. He is, now, at least, pathetic in his solitary confinement at Spandau.

Michael Burrell, the writer and performer of a one-man show, "Hess" at the Young Vic Studio, nevertheless calls his play a comedy. Burrell, for his own inexplicable purposes, assumes that Hess has been brought to Britain for medical treatment, escaped his guards and rushed to the theater to confront the first group of strangers he has met in more than 30 years in order to justify his life and to demand the justification for the way in which he has been treated.

It is a theatrical device flimsy in itself (would even Hess, making contact with people other than his guardians for the first time since World War II ended, do nothing but harangue them for two hours?) and also unfortunate in the restrictions it places upon Burrell. For he is forced to proceed in a realistic manner, one that only allows him to provide a surface impression of Hess and does nothing to explain why he should wish to impersonate the former deputy leader.

Burrell himself finds neither comedy nor irony in the man. The nearest approach to a joke is when Hess puts on a Nazi officer's jacket and buttons it up wrongly. Otherwise, he offers either a ranting fanatic or a self-pitying old man ("Christ touched the lepers but you don't allow anyone to touch me").

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At the Hamstead Theatre Club, "Beyond a Joke" is also labeled comedy and provides mostly embarrassment. Any doubts the intimate revue is dead are dispelled by this student effort, which would be better titled "Before the Fringe," since in paradise the fecklessness of undergraduate humor which existed until a generation of university wits — Philip Cook, Dudley Moore, Alan Bennett, Jonathan Miller — provided tougher, funnier entertainment.

The show is built around the talents of Rowan Atkinson, a small, frenetic performer who can pull the most amazing variety of funny faces and does so, all the time. He has no idea what he actually looks like, for there was not one moment, at least up to the interval, when I fled in agitation, when he was in repose. He would have been a wavy in silent films. In these more vociferous times, he might be amusing if he had material more original than this collection of sketches about cynical schoolmasters and incompetent seducers.

Theater in London

Head-On Approach to Hess and History

play reveals is the inadequacy of his head-on approach to make dead history alive again.

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Burrell is a good actor and gives a good performance of a gaunt, slightly crazed old man, suffering from a stomach ulcer, but — no more than in his writing — provides no particular insight into what it must have been like to have been Hess or what it would be like to be confronted with him. He speaks of the man as being "anchored in dead history," and all the

'A Major Discovery'

Inlaid Eyes of Easter Island Figures

N.Y., July 28 (NYT) — Four of which fitted together to form a 14-inch curved object with a hole in its center, and a 5-inch-wide red lava disk.

Mr. Rapu was studying the 14-inch object, whose significance was unclear, when he thought of the cavity at the center of the object and cried, "It's an eye!" and hastened to the site of the excavation, where the object was found to fit

Entertainment in New York

N.Y., July 28 (IHT) — This is how The New York Times critic rates new films.

"Replay," directed by Michael Drach, is about a "high-strung sophisticate" named Cecile (Marie-José Nat), who is recovering from total amnesia brought on by a "slow motion" car accident, according to Janet Maslin. The recapitulation of her love for her husband, whom she doesn't even recognize, "plays second fiddle to the secret of Cecile's past." But, Maslin adds, "the secret, when it is long last revealed, merely serves to place everyone in a very unflattering light."

"Foul Play," starring Goldie Hawn as a wide-eyed librarian whose life is perpetually in danger, "starts out promising genuine wit and originality only to fall back on more familiar tactics after a half hour or so," says Janet Maslin. Goldie Hawn meets Chevy Chase early in the film and they seem "all set to make beautiful music together," but the ambience turns more thriller than comedy in the hands of writer-director Colin Higgins. Maslin adds that "there are enough good scenes to keep things jumping."

"International Velvet," Bryan Forbes' sequel to Clarence Brown's classic 1944 film, "National Velvet," is "a racking experience for any reasonably self-possessed adult, continually pulling the viewer between a sneer and a tear," Vincent Canby says. "Eenly talented, immensely appealing," Tatum O'Neal, who plays an adolescent with an obsessive interest in horses, compensates for the photography — "so lyrical you may feel air sick" — and a soundtrack that "should be labeled with a skull and crossbones."

Beer Drinking Under Attack At U. of Mass.

AMHERST, Mass., July 28 (UPI) — Beer drinking is under attack at the University of Massachusetts.

A task force of students and administrators, worried about the number of campus parties that are getting out of hand, has drawn up a list of "common sense" guidelines on the use of alcoholic beverages.

"We're trying to cut down on parties where the intent of the host, as well as the guest, is just to get blitzed," Dr. David Kraft, senior physician at the school's mental health department, said.

The guidelines, which Dr. Kraft called among the most comprehensive in the United States, limit the amount of beer at a campus party to one keg per 40 people — or the equivalent amount of wine or liquor. That is an average of four drinks per person.

The policy is designed to educate students to the uses and abuses of alcohol and "to make sure the planning going into a party is sensible so the chance of things getting out of control is minimized," he said.

Hosts are required to serve attractive food and nonalcoholic beverages to encourage nondrinkers to attend parties, allow drinkers to space out their drinks and slow down the absorption rate of alcohol.

The policy is designed to educate students to the uses and abuses of alcohol and "to make sure the planning going into a party is sensible so the chance of things getting out of control is minimized," he said.

How-to pamphlets, giving tips on how to get a drunk to stop drinking, will be given campus party planners by dormitory resident assistants, who will assume responsibility, along with other school officials, for enforcing the policy.

Dr. Kraft said that it is also hoped that the policy will help end property destruction by inebriated party-goers and curtail arrests of students charged with driving under the influence.

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21

Art Market

Chinese Sales Reveal
A Growing Contrast

By Sourcen Melikian

LONDON, July 28 (IHT) — In the past three months, the gap which traditionally divided the major from the minor sale has widened.

The latest illustration of this trend was provided by Chinese art. Within two weeks Sotheby's held two auctions representing the upper and the lower end of the market. On July 11, the upper end shot through the roof, doubling, sometimes trebling, the usually accurate estimates given by Julian Thompson, Sotheby's director of the department of Chinese works of art. Then Tuesday, the lower end of the market was sluggish and even depressed in some areas.

An explanation for the July 11 success was the intense buying by Japanese dealers and collectors. They have been playing a major role for years and with the current strength of the yen, they are getting close to having a monopoly. The auction seemed to be an arena for a joint performance by collector Matsuo and Tokyo dealer Hirano. Between them they mapped up the early blue-and-white stoneware of the 14th and 15th centuries, a category of increasing scarcity.

The star in the blue-and-white group was a large dish, more than 18 inches in diameter, with an unusual decoration. The central area is painted with two long phoenixes among chrysanthemum blossoms which are framed by a band of Buddhist emblems — a unique combination in blue on white ground, the catalog pointed out. The scrolling design on the rim, it went on, is equally rare. None of this would carry much weight with Western buyers when pricing the piece, at any rate not to the point of paying £165,000, the price given by Matsuo.

Expressionistic

Presumably, the grimace of the phoenixes, handled in an expressionistic style much attuned to Japanese tastes, and the chrysanthemums, which became an obsessive feature of Japanese ornament, helped raise the price.

Another dish, with a more common vine-branch pattern in the center and a wave pattern on the rim, was again knocked down to

Matsuo at £48,400 — twice the estimate — while a third piece of the Hsuan-te period (1425-1436), very fine in quality, went to Tokyo dealer Hirano for £38,500 — again almost twice the estimate. So insistuous was the Japanese thirst for blue-and-white works that a fourth piece matching a similar one in the Matsuo collection was bought by Matsuo in person at a thumping £19,600.

The Matsuo-Hirano duet continued in other fields whenever top pieces came up. There was a rare jar, 7½ inches high, of the so-called Tz'u Chou type, painted with a peony spray in brown enamels over a white slip under the ivory glaze. Hirano gave £85,800 for it, three times Julian Thompson's estimate and 10 times the price a similar piece fetched at the Palais Galliera two years ago.

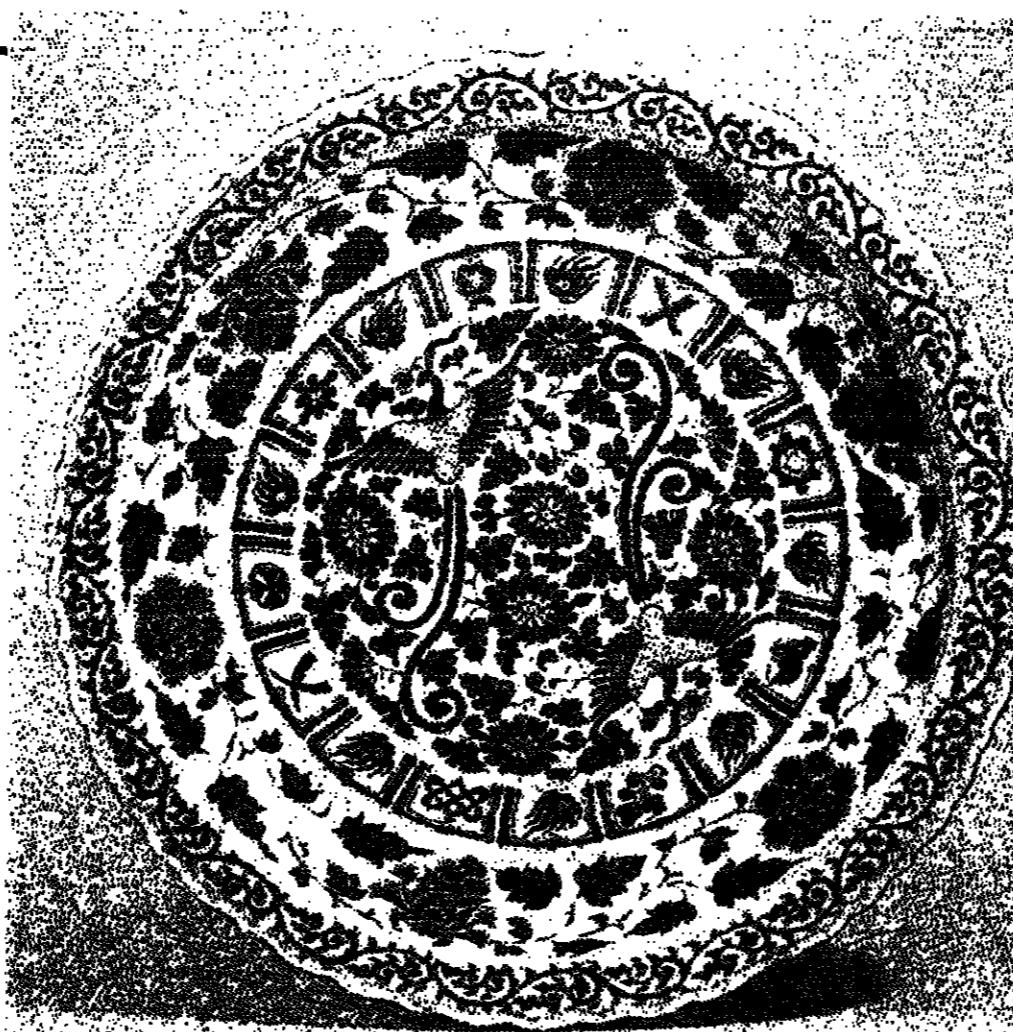
His appetite thus whetted, Hirano could not resist the other important Tz'u Chou vessel in the sale, a vase which can be dated to the late 10th century on the basis of a similar piece excavated from a datable tomb and published in China in 1975. Rare but not unique, it had a clear break around the neck. Hirano did not mind. At £154,000, his winning bid trebled the wildest estimates.

Bowl and Flask

Hirano again netted a fine blue-glazed pouring bowl of the 8th century for £5,060 — 50 percent over Sotheby's estimate — but Matsuo scored seconds later by hanging on to a pilgrim flask of the same period with a molded decoration of a phoenix dancing amid stylized scrolling foliage. It cost him £14,300 — twice the estimate.

Indirectly, the Japanese yardstick dictated the price of £12,000 paid by London dealer Giuseppe Eskenazi for a very large Tang horse, 31 inches long, of the 8th century. Visible breaks on all legs — to be expected in large-size pottery pieces — make the price more impressive still.

An interesting exception to the Japanese domination was the intervention of Iranian dealer Reza Atighchi, who bought another Tang horse of great beauty, despite some visible restoration work, for



AUCTION STAR — This large, blue and white dish made £165,000 recently at Sotheby's.

£66,000, and one of the best Tang Yao bowls with a dragon incised under the ivory glaze for £17,600.

As will happen in such a context, most of the prices were inflated, even those of indifferent works. When an emotional dealer with limited capital sees a superb Tang horse go for £121,000, he momentarily feels that £7,700 is not too much for a moderately desirable horse with an unattractive glaze.

And so it was that a big Tang beast with a tail regrettably reminiscent of a broomstick fetched exactly the price predicted — and desired by Sotheby's.

The interesting phenomenon is that the heat generated by such a sale will subside as quickly as it rises. Last Tuesday, at the final sale of Oriental art held at Sotheby's, there was little to suggest that

a commotion had taken place two families Rose vessels which have been giving signs of weakness in the past three months failed to pick up. A chamber pot of the Chin Lung period (1735-1796) was well below its estimate at £77. And so was a small ewer and cover of the same period at £38.

More significant was the failure of southern Chinese wares made for export to Southeast Asia. Dispersed by the Chinese and Japanese as export ware, there is no reason why they should not appeal to Europeans — or Iranians, who were active on July 11. They are neither imitative nor substandard, and can occasionally be quite good; they simply reflect the indigenous aesthetics of southern China untouched by court fashions.

A big honey-colored 16th-century jar of the type known as Marta was ludicrously inexpensive at £550 on Tuesday. A large dish of the same period from Swatow with modern-looking sprays in white slip under blue glaze was bold and would fit the setting of a collector of 20th-century masters. At £1,102, it was underpriced in view of what happened on July 11. It went — as such pieces mostly do — to a Dutch buyer with an interest in the Southern Seas area. There just aren't any collectors for these wares.

All this means that a supersale will now induce even outsiders to bid sky-high but, once its magic gone, the same outsiders will not continue.

It is a new phenomenon, partly reflecting the impact of modern advertising and publicity, which auctioneers and art-market professionals must reckon with in the future.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 29-30, 1978

FINANCE

Schmidt Discloses Stimulus Program

BONN, July 28 (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt detailed today West Germany's contribution to stimulate the world economy and appealed to the six other members of the recent Bonn summit to execute their pledges with similar energy.

Spending measures decided in four days of intensive cabinet consultations totaled 12.25 billion Deutsche marks, or slightly below 1 percent of the gross national product. Mr. Schmidt told a news conference. He said he was confident the measures would find a majority in the Bundestag (lower house of parliament) and that he will talk to state minister presidents (governors) to convince them of the necessity to pass the Bundesrat (upper house).

He declined to give figures when asked what his program would do to the growth rate of the gross national product, but said he was confident it would lead to an increase. He said financing of the package would be achieved through a hike in the value added tax to 13 from 12 percent, effective July 1, 1979, and capital market borrowings.

He said the net financing requirement for the 1979 federal budget would total 35.8 billion DM, compared with the 30.81 billion DM budgeted this year. He added that total public-financing requirements, including municipalities and states, would not exceed 60 billion DM, against the 54.6 billion DM forecast for this year.

Family Bonus Increased

The cabinet proposed various measures that will effectively reduce the wage and income taxes paid by most, increase family bonuses paid by the state, eliminate the wage tax paid by employers, all from Jan. 1, and increase the value added tax rate, from July 1, 1979, from its present 12 to 13 percent.

The Chancellor said the tax reductions represent a volume of 14.8 billion DM but that this will be reduced to 12.25 billion DM by the value added tax rate increase.

BIS Study Rebuffs Critics On International Lending

By William Ellington

LONDON, July 28 (AP-DJ) — New statistics published today by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) in Basel suggest that international bank lending has been conducted on a much sounder basis than some critics have alleged. But they also show that there could be a problem with loans to Eastern Europe.

The new data allows a comparison of what borrowers in a given country collectively owe to international banks with what they have on deposit with international banks as well as undrawn bank loans available to them. A crucial element in the data is a breakdown by maturity groupings, so that an analyst can spot a potential problem if a certain country has a lot of debt coming due within one year yet little in the way of deposits and undrawn facilities to meet the debt. Conversely, if the bulk of a country's debt falls due after two years, a low amount of deposits with international banks could merely represent skillful asset and liability management.

The BIS cautions that bank loans and deposits constitute only one aspect of the financial position of any country. For example, holdings of marketable U.S. Treasury bills would not show up in the data. Nevertheless, the data provides a new insight into the creditworthiness of countries and geographical areas.

Maturity Groupings

The data is based on reports from banks and their offshore affiliates in the Group of 10 industrial countries (the United States, Canada, Japan, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Sweden) plus Switzerland, Austria, Denmark and Ireland. Loans from the reporting banks to countries outside the reporting area have been classified by amount and by maturity groupings. In addition, the BIS has listed undrawn loan commitments to the outside countries and it has also listed the deposits the outside countries have with in the reporting area.

Altogether, the reporting area had total domestic currency and foreign currency loans to the outside area of about \$216.9 billion at the end of last year. Of these, about \$105.3 billion fell due this year and another \$24.1 billion fall due next year. A total of \$84.9 billion comes due after two years and another \$2.6 billion of loans were not classified according to maturity.

With at least 48.5 percent of the total outside area loans coming due this year, banks in industrial countries have a comfortably high degree of liquidity and flexibility. Moreover, the data also provides some assurance that non-industrial countries will be able to repay their loans on time as far this year and next year are concerned.

For while scheduled outside area debt repayments this year come to \$103.3 billion, outside area deposits within the reporting group countries came to about \$171.7 billion at the end of last December. In

Broker Sees Rally Ending Soon

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP-DJ) — The current rally on Wall Street is giving some cheer to analysts who saw the April-June comeback as the start of a solid bull-market advance, but portfolio strategists at Merrill Lynch are urging their large institutional clients to keep their powder dry for a while longer.

In their latest review, they say they expect the market to tumble later this year. They estimate the possible downside risk at 20 percent. "We have currently entered what appears to be a secondary rally fueled by investors' hopes regarding revisions in the capital-gains tax and potential oil finds in the Baltimore Canyon," they say.

"Our basic position remains one of caution. We would continue to maintain the cash position of portfolios at the 25-percent level. During the third and fourth quarters, bonds and cash alternatives are likely to outperform equities, especially on a risk-adjusted basis," they added.

At the same time, the strategists believe that the market decline they are expecting will mark the end of the long-term bear market, which they consider as being in force for the past decade, and that stocks will be the investment vehicle of choice in 1979.

The strategy work is linked to Merrill Lynch's forecast that a recession is likely early in 1979. It says that, in addition to rising interest rates and inflation, expected downward revisions in corporate earnings will contribute to the market decline expected to 1979 progresses.

Major Deterioration'

"Even now, with rising expectations for the probability of recession, the consensus forecast for profits in 1979 remains favorable," it says. "The time is rapidly approaching when, assuming our recession

Rebound With Surge of Economic Activity

U.S. Profits Speed Up in 2nd Quarter

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP-DJ) — U.S. corporate profits sped up in the second quarter as business rebounded from the severe winter and the coal strike. On a year-to-year basis, according to a Wall Street Journal survey of 524 major companies, second quarter after-tax profits showed a 10.1-percent rise, compared with a 3.4-percent gain the first quarter.

Airlines, steel and building supplies chalked up especially large advances. William Cox, the Commerce Department's deputy chief economist, attributes the overall gain to "a healthy growth rate in the period plus a good deal of inflation." He says the surge of economic activity during the quarter brought greater use of capacity, which contributed to the profit increase. He also notes that businesses had more inventory profits this year than last, "which reflects the more rapid pace of inflation."

The second quarter was the 11th in a row in which year-to-year earning gain has been recorded. But on a quarter-to-quarter, seasonally adjusted basis, the progress has been much bumpier; profits have fallen in three of the last seven quarters. Economists regard the quarter-to-quarter comparison, which is calculated later by the Commerce Department, as a more meaningful indicator of the health of the economy.

Because of expected slower growth, Mr. Cox predicts a "fairly marginal" year-to-year earnings increase in the third quarter. Economists, in fact, look for little strength in profits for the next several quarters.

"We could have a moderate increase in profits in the current quarter, but then we're likely to be on a plateau through next year," says Robert Ortner, senior vice president of Bank of New York. That forecast is based on his assumption that the economy will slow sharply later this year but will not slip into a recession.

Recession Seen in '79

Merrill Lynch Economics also foresees flat profits for the rest of this year. But it expects a mild recession in early 1979 and, with it, a significant drop in profits. "As usually the case during the latter stages of economic expansion," says the Merrill Lynch unit, "the combination of decelerating production, generous wage-contract concessions, and expanding payroll rates serve to hike unit labor costs and squeeze profit margins."

Among the factors behind industry performance were:

• A sharp spring upturn in sales allowed automakers to meet or exceed goals. General Motors had record profits of \$1.106 billion, up from \$1.097 billion in the year ago period, and Ford a record \$539.8 million, up from \$530.4 million. Interim increases aimed at recovering costs more quickly, have resulted in number of increases on selected models since the first of the year — including a \$90 hike on GM's Chevette announced today — and in one round of general increases averaging roughly \$100 a car in early May. The profit outlook for Detroit in the third quarter is mixed — always a low-profit pe-

riod because of retooling slowdown for new-model output. And this year the timing and extent of such slowdowns varies widely both from company to company and in comparison with last year's closings.

• In the steel industry, the anticipated rebound in profits showed surprising strength. U.S. Steel reported 54-percent higher earnings after a first-quarter loss. Profits rose 26 percent at National Steel and 41 percent at Republic. Steelmakers and Wall Street analysts suggest that any impending economic slowdown will not hurt steel very much in the third quarter. They say the earnings impact of the normal seasonal demand slump may be less evident than usual as higher prices are supported by a long-awaited pickup in shipments of the heavier steel products and as cheap imports are further reduced by the government's "trigger price" mechanism.

• Oil earnings were mixed, but a growing number of companies are benefiting from new oil and gas production in areas such as Alaska and North Sea. This includes industry giant Exxon, which reported a 22-percent increase in profits. Companies with poorer results cited a variety of problems ranging from higher exploration costs to lower residual-fuel earnings. For the third quarter, analysts predict generally improved profits as earnings from increased production in new areas mount.

• Bank earnings surged thanks to rising loan demand and declining losses from loans that had to be written off. Analysts generally expect earnings to press forward for the rest of the year as the growing economy spurs increased loan demand.

• Despite strong revenues, railroad gains were spotty as companies spent more to move record freight volumes. Analysts predict an 11-percent rise in annual revenues, but yearly earnings are expected to be flat because of increased costs. Railroads are spending more to repair plant and equipment, and labor appears to be in for a 10-percent wage and cost-of-living increase this year under terms of a contract nearing completion.

• Many of the nation's airlines, strengthened by increased traffic through discount fares, are reporting record results. The carriers generally agree that strong traffic growth should be sustained throughout the third quarter.

• A stronger-than-anticipated level of housing starts and continued strength in nonresidential construction, resulted in strong gains for most building-materials manufacturers. In the second half, demand for building materials in the residential market is expected to remain strong because of a high rate of housing completions. But the outlook for demand in the nonresidential market is less clear.

• Earnings for nonferrous mining companies varied according to each company's dependence on the depressed copper and zinc markets. Still, due to modest copper and zinc price increases, nearly all the companies showed improvement over the first quarter. Zinc produc-

ers also benefited from a relatively strong lead market; the two metals customarily are mined together. Third-quarter results are expected to surpass last year's, when strikes shut down most copper operations and when copper and zinc prices fell sharply.

• Results were mixed as the chemical industry continued to suffer from excess capacity. "Nothing spectacular is going to happen in the third quarter because we still have a cost-price squeeze," says Warren Anderson, president of Union Carbide. For a few chemicals, lead-gasoline additives, for example, prices have been forced down as companies battle over market share.

• Record net income for gold in London, gold shares were mixed. Rosario Resources picked up 4% to 21%, and Homestake Mining 4% to 38%, but Dome Mines lost 1% to 83%, ASA Ltd. 2% to 26%, and Campbell Redlake 4% to 37%.

In Chicago, wheat and corn were mixed, oats irregularly higher and

Prices Extend Gains U.S. Prices Up 0.9% in Last Month

NEW YORK, July 28 (Reuters)

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange extended their gain to a fourth session in fairly active trading today as strength continued in glamour and blue chips.

Analysts said the market continued to gain from improving U.S. trade figures, an encouraging report on money-supply growth and hopes that interest rates may stabilize.

They said the \$2.8 billion drop in the money supply eased fears of further monetary tightening. They also added that the market was prepared for the disappointing news that June consumer prices continued the 10.8-percent annual rate of rise of May.

However, they noted that the market reacted favorably to the last two sessions to the narrowing of the June trade deficit. This was reinforced today by the Commerce Department's report that the second-quarter balance of payments deficit narrowed to a seasonally adjusted \$7.96 billion from \$11.2 billion in the first quarter.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 5.72 points to 856.29 and advances led declines 950 to 538. Volume fell to 33.39 million shares from yesterday's 33.97 million.

Strength in glamour and blue chips was highlighted by International Business Machines, which advanced 2% to a new high for the year of 2784. Du Pont gained 1% to 1184. Honeywell 2% to 664. Exxon 2% to 464. Texas Instruments 1% to 87. Xerox 2% to 56.

Coastal States Gas climbed 2% to 191 before trading was halted. Texas Railroad Commission approved a plan to spin off two coastal pipeline units and set up a multi-million dollar trust fund to satisfy customer complaints.

National Airlines gained 1% to 57.2 points to 56.9 and advances led declines 950 to 538. Volume fell to 14.170 million shares from 17.500 francs, down 2.4 percent from yesterday.

The yen posted a new postwar high against the dollar for the fifth consecutive session with the dollar slumping to 189.70 yen in intraday trading down 2.4 yen from its previous ebb. It finished at 190.25 yen, for a loss of 3.45 yen, 1.8 percent, on the day. During the past week, the dollar has depreciated 5.3 percent against the yen and so far this year it has lost 20.6 percent.

The dollar fell to an intraday low against the mark of 2.0390 DM before ending at 2.0413 DM compared with 2.0559 yesterday. The dollar, however, did not touch its record low of 1.9875 DM set March 1. The dollar fell to 4.3835 French francs versus 4.4158 francs overnight and to 2.2273 guilders from 2.2275. It also lost ground against the Belgian franc and the lira.

Sterling meanwhile, rose 2 cents to \$1.9273.

The dollar struck a record trading low of 1.7470 Swiss francs, down 4.58 centimes from yesterday and below its previous record low of 1.7600 francs set March 1. It slightly recouped by the end of trading in Europe, finishing at 1.7500 francs, down 2.4 percent from yesterday.

Food prices jumped sharply by 1.3 percent, and beef prices continued to spiral by 5.6 percent. Beef prices this June were 30.7 percent higher than in October 1977, when the current upturn began.

Consumer prices last month were 7.4 percent higher than in June 1977. The department said the consumer price index stood at 195.3, meaning that prices were 9.5 percent higher than in the base period of 1967.

German Prices Stable

WIESBADEN, West Germany, July 28 (AP-DJ) — The preliminary West German cost-of-living index remained unchanged in July from June and was up 2.6 percent from June 1977, the federal statistics office said today.

Miller Firm On Growth

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP-DJ) — The growth ranges for the monetary aggregates selected by the federal Open Market Committee last week are identical to those announced three months ago. Federal Reserve Board chairman William Miller told the House Banking Committee today.

He said that the range for M-1 remains 6.5 to 7 percent, M-2 stays at 6.5 to 9 percent and M-3 remains 7.5 to 10 percent. He said the growth range for bank credit, however, was raised to 8.5 to 11.5 percent "in recognition of the greater share of borrower demands being directed toward banks."

He said there was considerable discussion in favor of raising the upper limit for the M-1 target, but that the committee concluded that an adjustment "would be undesirable in light of continuing inflationary pressures."

He noted that considering the recent behavior of money demand, M-1 growth for the year ahead "might well be allowed its upper limit."

Mr. Miller warned about the imbalances caused by inflation. He said his best guess is that during the next four quarters prices in general will rise at an average rate of 7 to 7.75 percent. He said his prediction for the next 12 months for growth in the economy is between 3.25 and 3.75 percent, a range that is 25 percent below the administration's own forecast.

U.S. Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

		Aetna Life & Casualty		Texaco	
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	Revenue	1978	1977
Oper. Net....	140.30	107.70	Revenue.....	6,830	7,900
Per Share.....	2.60	2.00	Profits.....	158.44	237.90
Net Income....	135.10	107.20	Per Share.....	0.58	0.88
Per Share.....	2.50	1.99	6 months.....	—	—
6 months.....	—	—	Revenue.....	13,820	14,170
Oper. Net....	244.40	189.20	Profits.....	345.79	480.48
Per Share.....	4.52	3.51	Per Share.....	1.27	1.77
Net Income....	232.40	188.40	Per Share.....	—	—
Per Share.....	4.30	3.50	2nd Quarter	1978	1977
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	Revenue.....	280.30	258.90
Revenue.....	5,000	4,500	Profits.....	3.80</	

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 28

12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close Chgs. Prev												12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close Chgs. Prev												12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close Chgs. Prev												
High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close												High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close												High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close Chgs. Prev												
120 AAR	403	29	26	14	13%	14	14	50	254 DevonG	3150	48%	48%	48%	20	179 MePfS	1.64	8.3	5	1	19%	19%	19%	19%	218 Textron	wf	18.02	21.23	21.23	+11%	4427 WachPost	.40	1.4	22	42	4241+%	1%
412 AAV	57	46	7	5	5%	5%	5%	50	214 Diplon	5	4%	4%	4%	10	184 Minwood	.60	6.7	5	1	18%	18%	18%	18%	219 Textron	wf	15	57	15.14	-1.14	312 Walm	1.00	7.15	7.15	7.15	4232+%	1%
120 AB	3	3	4	3	1%	1%	1%	50	214 Document	17	59	24	22%	41	174 Danner	.30	2.7	14	1	14%	14%	14%	14%	217 Textron	wf	15	57	15.14	-1.14	312 Walm	1.00	7.15	7.15	7.15	4232+%	1%
101 APRO	44	35	8	7	1%	1%	1%	50	174 Danner	.30	4.9	233	18%	51	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	218 Textron	wf	15	57	15.14	-1.14	312 Walm	1.00	7.15	7.15	7.15	4232+%	1%
120 AVIC	40	35	8	7	1%	1%	1%	50	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	12%	51	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	218 Textron	wf	15	57	15.14	-1.14	312 Walm	1.00	7.15	7.15	7.15	4232+%	1%
57 AVX	32	1.02	52	31	1%	1%	1%	50	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	12%	51	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	218 Textron	wf	15	57	15.14	-1.14	312 Walm	1.00	7.15	7.15	7.15	4232+%	1%
50 AxcomPr	45	45	5	5	5%	5%	5%	50	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	12%	51	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	218 Textron	wf	15	57	15.14	-1.14	312 Walm	1.00	7.15	7.15	7.15	4232+%	1%
120 AxcomU	20	2.18	1.02	20	17	21	21	50	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	12%	51	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	218 Textron	wf	15	57	15.14	-1.14	312 Walm	1.00	7.15	7.15	7.15	4232+%	1%
50 Axcom	20	1.9	8	11	10	1%	1%	50	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	12%	51	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	218 Textron	wf	15	57	15.14	-1.14	312 Walm	1.00	7.15	7.15	7.15	4232+%	1%
120 Axcom	16	1.7	8	11	10	1%	1%	50	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	12%	51	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	218 Textron	wf	15	57	15.14	-1.14	312 Walm	1.00	7.15	7.15	7.15	4232+%	1%
120 Axcom	16	1.7	8	11	10	1%	1%	50	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	12%	51	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	218 Textron	wf	15	57	15.14	-1.14	312 Walm	1.00	7.15	7.15	7.15	4232+%	1%
120 Axcom	16	1.7	8	11	10	1%	1%	50	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	12%	51	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	218 Textron	wf	15	57	15.14	-1.14	312 Walm	1.00	7.15	7.15	7.15	4232+%	1%
120 Axcom	16	1.7	8	11	10	1%	1%	50	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	12%	51	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	218 Textron	wf	15	57	15.14	-1.14	312 Walm	1.00	7.15	7.15	7.15	4232+%	1%
120 Axcom	16	1.7	8	11	10	1%	1%	50	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	12%	51	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	218 Textron	wf	15	57	15.14	-1.14	312 Walm	1.00	7.15	7.15	7.15	4232+%	1%
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120 Axcom	16	1.7	8	11	10	1%	1%	50	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	12%	51	174 Donker	.22	5.5	4	1	12%	12%	12%	12%	218 Textron	wf	15	57	15.14	-1.14	312 Walm	1.00	7.15	7.15	7.15	4232+%	1%
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120 Axcom	16	1.7	8	11	10	1%</																														

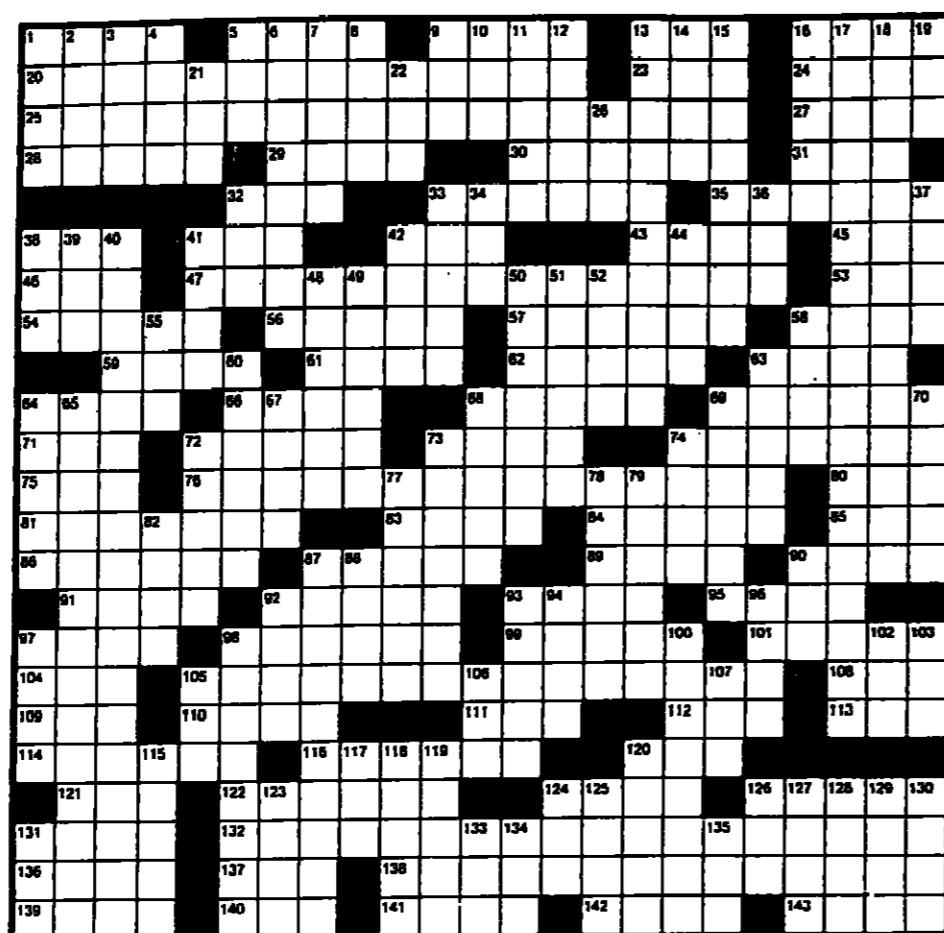
ACROSS

1 Merino's yield
5 West end
Murray
9 Appetizer
13 Valuable N.Z.
food fish
16 Eight times
CCCXXXV
26 "It's a true
fact!"
22 Demented
24 When William
II died
25 "I found my
keys walking up
the path!"
27 Chinese unit
of measure
28 Supermarket
display
29 Countless years
30 Singer Brewer
31 Junior's Saturday
evening post
32 Mongrel of a
Romantic poet
33 Old Faithful, e.g.
35 Scrap or scrape
38 "What kind of
foot?"
41 Foulard
42 Andrea —
Sarto
43 Dismounted
45 Suffix with
velvet
46 Smith of
Rhodesia
47 "I used to
always go there."
53 Lennon's mate
54 Coffee variety
56 Insinuating
57 Parrot Island
dweller
58 " . . . for the
gain of —":
Swift
59 Word susceptible
to 17 Down
61 Mail chrs.
62 River to the
Adriatic
63 Obstacle
64 "La Douce"
65 It sometimes
thickens
68 Formal mail
69 One of the
Marians
71 "Giddap!"
72 Muse
73 "I cannot
tell —"
74 Votes

ACROSS

75 Beast: Abbr.
76 Plausibilous
77 Pharaoh
80 Hold court
81 Setscores
83 Rescues of
stuttering fame
84 Battery pole
85 Premium initials
86 Gets into the act
87 Shaggy beast
88 Santa —
(Holy See)
89 Rabbit or Fox
90 Office asst.
92 — earth
(track down)
93 Father: Comb.
form
95 Alliance
acronym
97 Peon's pittance
98 One-thousandth
of a millimeter
99 "My Name Is
Lev
101 February
102 January
104 Word in the
next clue
105 "One of us
are wrong"
108 — pollio
109 Lookout, for
one: Abbr.
110 Skewed
111 Novelist Levin
112 Morse signal
113 Denouement
114 Firework
116 Where Carey
takes care
120 Warp yarn
121 Tortoise's beak
122 Less exacting
123 Friend of 124
Down
126 — fetus
131 Skin woe
132 "I only have
two hands!," etc.
136 Cult
137 Opposite of WSW
138 "Keep this
between you
and I"
139 " . . . Death"
140 Capk drama
141 "The Say-Hey
Kid"
142 Be zetetic
143 Soprano from
Cannes

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



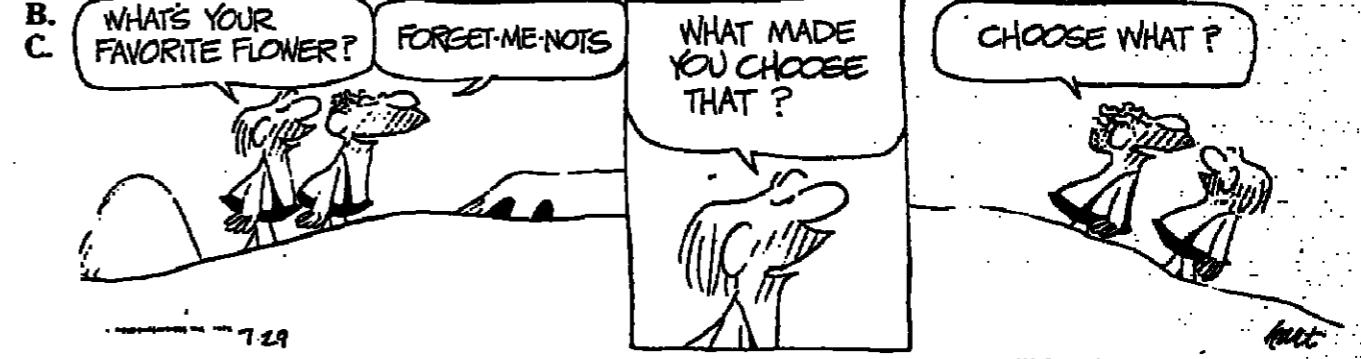
English Muffin* By Jordan S. Lasher

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

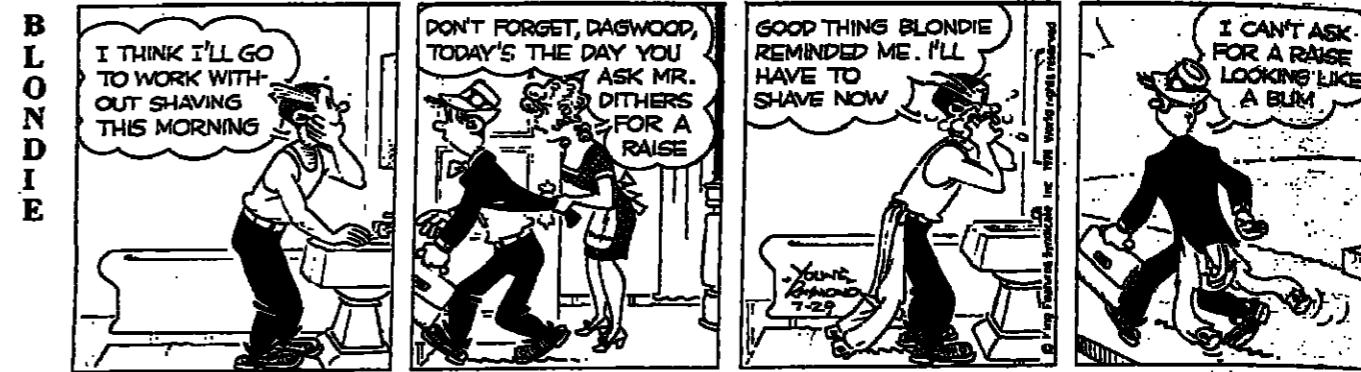
PEANUTS



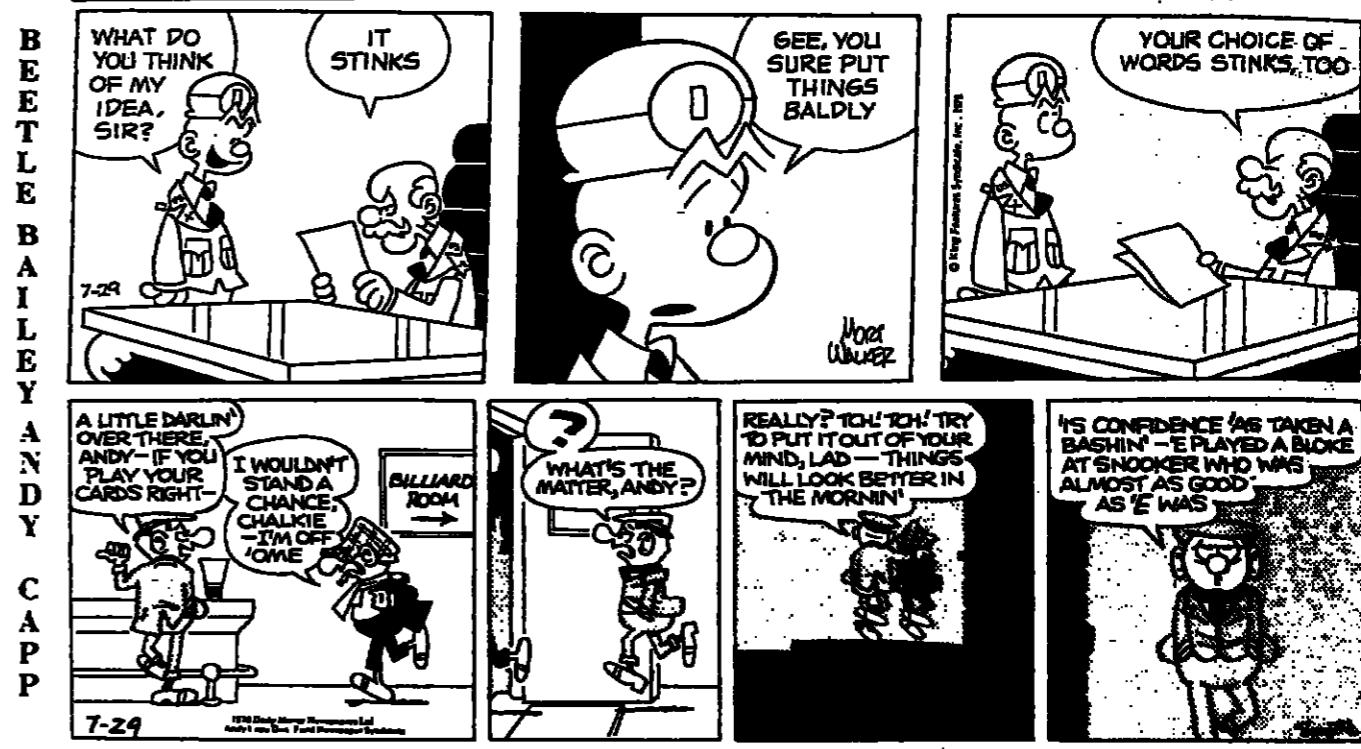
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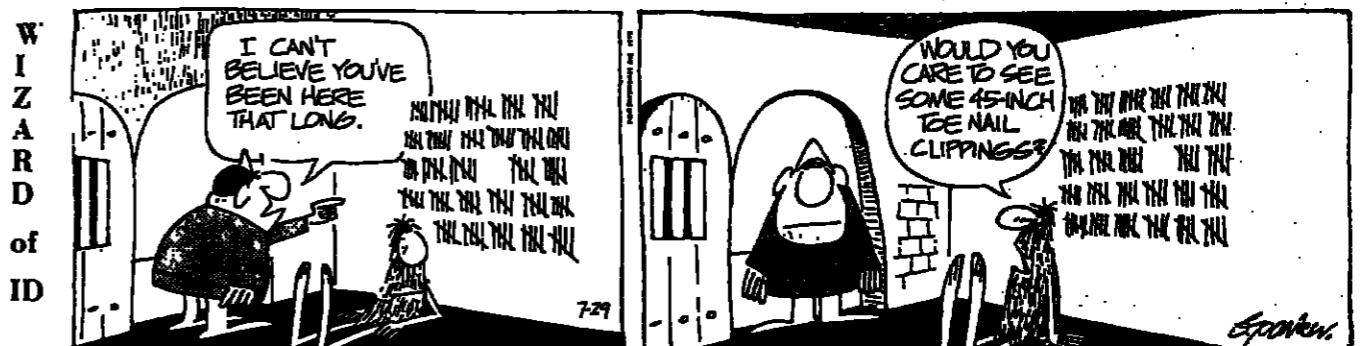
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



R.E.X. MORGAN M.D. R.I.P. KIRBY



JUMBLE THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

RUMON

KARNC

AIBBED

MEEZAC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ○○○○ - ○○○○ - ○○○○

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: POUND TOKEN ACHING FUMBLE
Answer: Short non-commissioned officer—"NON-COM"

Richard R. Longeman is on the staff of The New York Times.

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BEETHOVEN WOULD HAVE LIKED THIS DOG!!

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© 19

Financial Promise to L.A.

USOC to Offer to Back Games

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 28 (UPI) — The U.S. Olympic Committee will offer to assume the financial responsibility for the 1984 Olympics to prevent Los Angeles from rejecting the Games and forcing the International Olympic Committee to seek a new host city.

Robert Kane, USOC president, said here yesterday that he would make that offer as part of a compromise to be discussed on Sunday with Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley and leaders of the private Los Angeles Olympic organizing Committee.

"We don't say the IOC will say that's fine, but that's the plan," Kane said.

In return for the USOC accepting financial responsibility for the games, the Los Angeles city government will have to sign the formal contract with the IOC, Kane said. The IOC is adamant on that point, he said.

Fund Source Unknown

There was no indication where the USOC intended to get the money to cover any deficit the games might incur. The financial prospects have been a matter of debate, ranging from the private committee's predictions of a profit to estimates by Los Angeles of a loss of from \$200 million to more than \$300 million.

2,100 Compete

Sports Festival Monitors U.S. Amateur Movement

By Neil Andur

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 28 (NYT) — Amateur athletes in 26 sports are converging here and in neighboring towns for the first National Sports Festival, whose success or failure could figure prominently in the future development of the U.S. amateur-sports movement.

The festival, coordinated by the U.S. Olympic Committee, has received the blessings of athletes, coaches and officials, many of whom feel such a project was long overdue. About 2,100 competitors primarily from sports associated with the Summer Olympics, are being housed, fed, outfitted and equipped for the four-day festival, which began yesterday. The cost of staging the event, according to USOC officials, will be about \$1.4 million.

Some sports, such as archery, boxing and women's field hockey, will be represented by America's finest amateurs, including Olympic champions from Mexico City, Munich and Montreal.

Recognition

In other sports — most notably swimming, and track and field — international events in Europe and world championships later this summer will dilute the quality of the festival's field. But for most of the so-called minor sports associated with the Olympic movement, the festival will provide a source of recognition and acceptance on a level usually achieved only in an Olympic year.

The National Sports Festival is the latest in a series of projects initiated by the USOC to upgrade amateur sports in the United States. The committee, once concerned only with the preparation of teams for the Pan-American Games and the Olympics, has made dramatic changes in its structure and philosophy since the 1976 Montreal Games.

It has established national training centers in Squaw Valley, Calif., and Colorado Springs, its job opportunity program has allowed athletes to combine work and training schedules, and its sports-medicine unit has begun exploring medical and scientific aspects of sports.

Increased Funding

The USOC also has expanded its financial commitment, with the primary emphasis on development. Its overall budget for the quadrennium leading to the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow, is \$12 million, more than twice the \$5.7 million it budgeted for the 1976 Games. According to Don Miller, the executive director of the USOC, more than \$17 million has already been guaranteed — \$7.5 million from the National Broadcasting Co. for coverage of the United States trials, \$7 million from various corporate licensing agreements and \$3 million in public contributions.

"If the American public continues to be as generous," Miller said

Montreal wound up the 1976 games with a debt of almost \$1 billion, which played a large role in making Los Angeles taxpayers wary of hosting the games.

Kane earlier suggested that the city agree, as the IOC demands, to assume financial responsibility for the games. The USOC would then agree to indemnify the city for any losses, hoping to get federal aid if necessary.

In Los Angeles, the mayor's office and John Argue, head of the private organizing committee, said such an agreement "will not fly, politically" and the suggestion was dropped.

Withdrawal Vote Delayed

Meanwhile, the Los Angeles city council delayed action yesterday on Bradley's request the city formally withdraw its offer to host the 1984 games, allowing the last-ditch effort to find a compromise to continue.

The council's Olympics committee postponed a vote until Aug. 22, the day after the deadline set by the IOC for acceptance of its demands. Councilman Zev Yaroslavsky said: "I don't think there is too much hope among members of the committee that anything is going to come to pass with the Olympic Games as far as Los Angeles is concerned.

The most definitive statement yet on how the USOC would respond to an attempt to exclude Israel from the 1980 Olympics, Kane said: "We will stand staunchly at their side if anything happens."

Israel's status for Moscow has become a focal point in recent months with the trials of Jewish dissidents in the Soviet Union and reports that last-minute legal maneuvers might be enacted to keep the Israeli team from competing. Efforts aimed at pressuring the United States into withdrawing from the 1980 Olympics and urging Israel to boycott the games have confronted the USOC within the last week. Last night, a group calling itself the Committee of Concern for Soviet Jewry staged a protest demonstration during opening ceremonies of the National Sports Festival here.

The United States Olympic Committee will exercise every prerogative available to make sure International Olympic Committee rules and regulations are followed, Don Miller, the USOC executive director, said. "If for any reason those rules are abrogated, we would have to question whether those games would be called the Olympic Games."

Long in Planning

"It was something I had in the back of my mind for 15 years," said Bob Kane, the president of the USOC, who first outlined plans for a festival to officials of various national governing bodies last September. "But until now we never had the money or real authority to put this together."

The committee's authority was enhanced by the President's Commission on Olympic Sports, which found that there was a need for a central organization to direct America's amateur-sports interests. Although the USOC was not designated specifically in the commission's report, the committee began to assume some of the responsibility by making major constitutional revisions that granted a greater voice to athletes and expanded the committee's role from team preparation to development.

The USOC quietly moved its national headquarters from Park Avenue in Manhattan to Colorado Springs this spring. It is trying to make a strong sales pitch to the governing bodies to join on the 13.6-acre site in an effort to streamline the U.S. amateur-sports system.

Political Squabbles

Lack of communication among the various governing bodies has been blamed for many of the political squabbles that have hindered the growth of some Olympic sports.

"We believe you can't shoot a cannon out of a canoe," said Miller, a retired Army colonel, who has been instrumental in pushing through many of the policy revisions in the USOC. "You need a strong base for amateur sports. With a strong base, athletes will be able to meet the competition."

The initial festival has been set up as an invitation competition, with representatives from four regions: East, South, Midwest and West. Thus, there will be a men's basketball team from each of the regions playing doubleheaders on the first three days of the festival; 16 of the 48 players were among last year's top high school competitors.

For the most part, however, this will be a showcase for the individual athlete.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
First Game		800 800 800—8 2	
Cleveland		800 800 800—11 17 2	
New York		800 800 800—11 17 2	
Chicago, P. Reuschel (3) and Alexander: James, Lyle (1) and Munger, Herb (1). W—Stewart, 16-7. L—Civile, 5-4. HR—New York, Hickox (1).			
Houston		800 800 800—11 17 2	
New York		800 800 800—11 17 2	
Montreal, H. Sollier (9) and Diaz: Hunt, Rasmussen (1), Clew, Lyle (8), Gosselin, T. (1); Ruth, W—Hansen, Herb (1). W—Stewart, 16-7. L—Civile, 5-4. HR—New York, Hickox (1).			
Boston		800 800 800—11 17 2	
Seattle		800 800 800—11 17 2	
Montreal, P. Reuschel (3) and Alexander: James, Lyle (1) and Munger, Herb (1). W—Stewart, 16-7. L—Civile, 5-4. HR—New York, Hickox (1).			
Montreal		800 800 800—11 17 2	
Seattle		800 800 800—11 17 2	
Montreal, P. Reuschel (3) and Alexander: James, Lyle (1) and Munger, Herb (1). W—Stewart, 16-7. L—Civile, 5-4. HR—New York, Hickox (1).			
Montreal		800 800 800—11 17 2	
Seattle		800 800 800—11 17 2	
Montreal, P. Reuschel (3) and Alexander: James, Lyle (1) and Munger, Herb (1). W—Stewart, 16-7. L—Civile, 5-4. HR—New York, Hickox (1).			
Montreal		800 800 800—11 17 2	
Seattle		800 800 800—11 17 2	
Montreal, P. Reuschel (3) and Alexander: James, Lyle (1) and Munger, Herb (1). W—Stewart, 16-7. L—Civile, 5-4. HR—New York, Hickox (1).			
Montreal		800 800 800—11 17 2	
Seattle		800 800 800—11 17 2	
Montreal, P. Reuschel (3) and Alexander: James, Lyle (1) and Munger, Herb (1). W—Stewart, 16-7. L—Civile, 5-4. HR—New York, Hickox (1).			
Montreal		800 800 800—11 17 2	
Seattle		800 800 800—11 17 2	
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Art Buchwald

Playing God

WASHINGTON — This year more and more people are faced with a terrible decision: whether to prolong the lives of their used cars, knowing they're terminal, or pull the plug and let them die in dignity and peace.

I was faced with this dilemma last week when the AAA towed my car to the nearest emergency repair station.

The head mechanic, a member of the American Mechanics Assn. (AMA), came out and opened the hood as I stood nervously by. He hit Buchwald times with a wrench. Then he took me aside out of hearing range of the car.

"I'll be honest with you, I don't know how long I can keep it alive. It's been through lot. My mechanics will do everything in their power to keep the motor running, but it will cost you."

I bit my knuckles. "Maybe it would be better if you just took it out in back and shot it," I said.

"I can't do that. When I became a mechanic I took an oath that no matter what condition an automobile was in, I would repair it. We can't decide which car will live and which will die. That would be playing God."

"But it seems to be in such pain," I said. "The battery is half dead, the engine sputters and the doors keep falling off. Keeping it alive would wipe me out financially. I'm sure it would be happier in a junkyard."

"You're talking about me getting involved in a mercy killing, and that is forbidden by the AMA," he said.

"If mercy killings of used cars



were permitted, many people would take advantage of them just so they could buy a new one. Our profession demands that if there is the slightest sign of life in a vehicle, we have to keep it on the road even if it's just for a few hours."

"But surely you have seen many automobiles that would be better off if they were put away forever. Why give hope to the owner when you know in your heart there is no way to save it?" I asked. "There's always hope," he said, putting his arm around me. "I've seen cars in even worse shape than yours, and their owners have pleaded with me to dump them in the Potomac River. But hours later the drivers were sitting behind the wheel whistling 'Dixie' and tooting their horns. When you're dealing with the life and death of a car, you have to believe in miracles."

"But there are some unscrupulous mechanics who will pretend they can save your car when in fact they know the engine will die as soon as it leaves the repair shop." I said.

* * *

"Admittedly, there are a few. But a majority of those in our profession are dedicated to prolonging the life of an automobile no matter what it costs in time and spare parts. Of course, it's your decision. You have to tell us whether you're willing to allow us to keep your car until the bitter end."

I looked over at my automobile. The oil was leaking tears and the tires were sinking into the pavement. The rearview mirror was cracked and the seat was torn in three places. Its headlights stared pitifully at me.

The chief mechanic said, "I'll bet you had some wonderful times with her in the old days."

"I did," I admitted. I showed him a picture of the car when I first bought it."

"She was beautiful," he agreed. "Well, what have you decided?"

I finally blurted out, "Do everything you can to save her! Maybe I'm just a sentimental fool, but even if it's only for a few more days, I never want anyone in my family to say I didn't give her every chance."

The chief mechanic smiled and started to write on his clipboard. "I was hoping you would say that. Now I think the first thing we ought to do is put in a new transmission and then . . ."

'Love Story' With a Dash Of Tennis

LONDON (IHT) — Take the heroine of "Love Story," add scenes from today's biggest growth sport, tennis, and what have you got? The sort of potential gross that would make the greatest tennis pro pop his cagout. But Robert Evans, the sleek producer of "Players," doesn't see things so crudely.

"I could have used chess or polo," Evans said. "Tennis is the framework but I don't want to sell it as a tennis picture: It's too good a love story. It's a man-woman story about a girl in her late 30s falling in love with a boy in his 20s. It's happening more than ever but it's never been done with any style."

"I've been looking for love stories ever since I did 'Love Story.' I haven't found one for nine years. This is a 1980 version of the 1970 'Love Story.' It's more sophisticated, it's more than ever but it's never been done with any style."

It was mid-morning in the Knightsbridge townhouse that served as Evans' London base, and he hadn't yet had time to change out of his navy-blue silk pajamas. Telephones rang, high pressure abounded. "I have only two arms and one mouth," Evans said, a palpable untruth. He had just dismissed the scenario writer, a plump and dazed-looking man, from another rewriting session.

"I get crazed, I get obsessed by minutiae," Evans said with relish. "It's the nuances that make things special." He has been fiddling with the "Players" script for a year. "We studied 'Wild Strawberries,' 'Citizen Kane,' 'The Hustler' and 'Champion.' In structure it's a cross between 'Citizen Kane' and 'The Hustler.'

Five Languages

Meanwhile, "Players" was being shot in Wimbledon, in fashionable Hotel's in Chelsea — surely the only hotel to sell T-shirts with its name — and on Tooting Common before departing for Monte Carlo and Cuernavaca, Mexico. This was the last day at Wimbledon. The story is about the love affair between a woman described in the synopsis as "a beautiful young scuppers who speaks five languages" (Ali MacGraw) and a young tennis hustler, played by Dean Martin's son, Dean Paul Martin, a blond with adorable knees who has spent a lot of time on the tennis courts and none on the screen.

"The most valuable thing I own today is five options on this boy," Evans said. "You know how we prepared him for the part? We didn't send him to a drama coach, we sent him to a tennis coach. He's been working to



Dean Paul Martin and Ali MacGraw in a scene from "Players."

him to a psychiatrist with the script every day for two months."

The director is Anthony Harvey ("A Lion in Winter") who hasn't made a modern-dress film since his first, "Dutchman." Harvey doesn't play tennis except badly, on

MARY BLUME

weekends ("I never get asked back because I lose the balls"), but Evans is exuberant about having him on the picture:

"I love off-beat casting," Evans said. "When I cast Francis Ford Coppola for 'The Godfather' I thought I would lose my job. Tony will either make this film magical or we'll fall on our asses."

The magic is clearly to be supplied by Ali MacGraw — "Our lady of 'Love Story' back from the dead," she calls herself. The magic is there but — as she herself says, for she is a lucid woman with a distanced point of view that may not be the most comfortable thing for an actor to have — her work on the screen lacks professional polish.

"This film is about the growth of a relationship, which I have consistently failed to portray in my movies," she said. "As an intelligent observer, I can see it, and pictures don't work for me if the people have no character development."

FIVE PICTURES

A big-grossing star since "Love Story," she has made only four pictures. She works with great conviction, eagerness to please and terrible, nervous stomachaches.

Off of "Love Story" I was a big star. There is a pressure from that, an assumption of talent that is horrendous. Since I'm a perfectionist, I want to deliver."

"Ali has an interesting thing," said Robert Evans, who was once married to her. "There are many better technicians, but when she plays herself she's better than anyone else."

"Nobody's really used her. I'm mad about her," Tony Harvey says. "I love her voice. I think she has an Audrey Hepburn quality." Harvey and MacGraw nearly worked to

gether before: He was offered "Love Story" and made a brilliant test with her, then read the script and turned the film down, thereby losing about \$5 million. "But quite frankly, as you can see, I don't live in great style," he said. "They're very misleading scripts," he added.

Ali MacGraw was making up in the Wimbleton lady players' dressing room, a pleasant place full of wicker and chintz and quiet spots to have a good cry. Harvey came in to tell her that the previous day's rushes, in which she had a big emotional scene, were beautiful. Her stomach suddenly got a lot better.

"To work yourself up not to start crying until you hit your mark, not only once but four or five times. . . . And then when I cry I get like a baby, all red. I would like to look like Merle Oberon, instead there's a Panavision shot of this screwed-up little face."

"Every day that I work I feel it's the first time," she said. "I think I'll never get over being scared. I'm very honest and emotional and I think I've had in my life as many emotional experiences as anyone, so I know inside what it's like to be ecstatic or crazy. But I don't have the craft."

LESSONS? "I live in Malibu," is the answer, meaning she wants to spend as much time as possible with her small son. (She and Steve McQueen have separated.) Also, she clearly fears losing the spontaneity that is part of what she calls her romantic nature:

"I'm not streetwise. I'm always looking at the attractive, fantasy-filled side of life which, after all these years, has landed me in some situations."

Which is not to say she is a vaporous fool. She says her next part, in Sidney Lumet's "Just Tell Me What You Want," is bitchy and sad and she is quite proud about having tested for it against some very strong actresses, and having won.

And "Love Story"? "When I read it I cried and I'd probably cry now. I'm not going to knock it." She waited a beat. "The next year's big picture was 'Willard.' They were all doing their ripoffs of 'Love Story' and Willard the rat captured the hearts of America."

PEOPLE: U.S. Polish Group Sues Over Film's Jokes

Burt Reynolds bills his new movie, "The End," as a comedy — but the Polish American Guardian Society isn't laughing. The Chicago-based anti-defamation group is suing on grounds the film represents "an irresponsible violation of the motion picture production code." Group president Leonard Jarzab doesn't say exactly what the suit will ask, but he does say that the film defines the Polish people as "being stupid and vulgar" — and he adds, "Possibly the most irresponsible action in that movie is where they ridicule the Polish national anthem. . . . The movie is deliberately offensive to the Polish people of this country, if not the world."

* * *

Rep. Bobby Hill, chairman of the Georgia Legislature's Black Caucus, has been arrested in Birmingham, Ala., on charges of public drunkenness and suspicion of violating Alabama's Controlled Substances Act. Hill, 37, charged in a statement issued through his law office in Savannah, Ga., that he was "set up" for the arrest because he is the defense attorney for a black Alabama physician who is married to a white woman. Birmingham police Captain L.A. Tate said that authorities arrested Hill about 5:30 a.m. and found on him a substance he believed to be cocaine and "some other type drug." Tate said that officers received a call that an intoxicated man was creating a disturbance at a hotel. When officers arrived, he said, the man was "leaning over the front desk in the lobby. He was manifesting a very drunk condition." Tate said that Hill was arrested for public drunkenness and then after a search, was booked on suspicion of violating the drug law.

He said that the state toxicologist was asked to make tests on the substance officers said they found on Hill. Hill is currently defense attorney for Dr. Thomas Cloud of Hobson City, Ala. Cloud is charged in a 14-count federal indictment with dispensing prescription drugs not issued for legitimate medical purposes.

* * *

IT'S A GIFT — Eartha Kitt, star of Broadway's "Timbuktu" is all wrapped up in her gift — a 4½-foot boa constrictor — after it was presented to her by an admirer at a party at in New York.

ous" and said that determination of its success would take weeks. One of the bullets that struck Flynt went through his spine, leaving him paralyzed; two more were fired into his abdomen. At the time of the shooting, Flynt was on trial for distributing obscene publications.

Sen. William Proxmire, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, after extolling New York as the most important city on earth in defense of a loan-guarantee bill: "If New York has one quality, it is the fantastic brass — that ability to con you into buying the Brooklyn Bridge, con you into a \$1.65-billion guarantee — in a great privilege to be conned by that city, even though that is exactly what is happening to us this morning."

SAMUEL JUSTICE.

The owner of Hustler magazine, Larry Flynt, has undergone surgery in Columbus, Ohio, for removal of scar tissues from nerves in his spine, injured when he was shot last March 6 in Lawrenceville, Ga. His neurosurgeon described the operation as "lengthy but not hazardous."

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